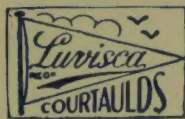


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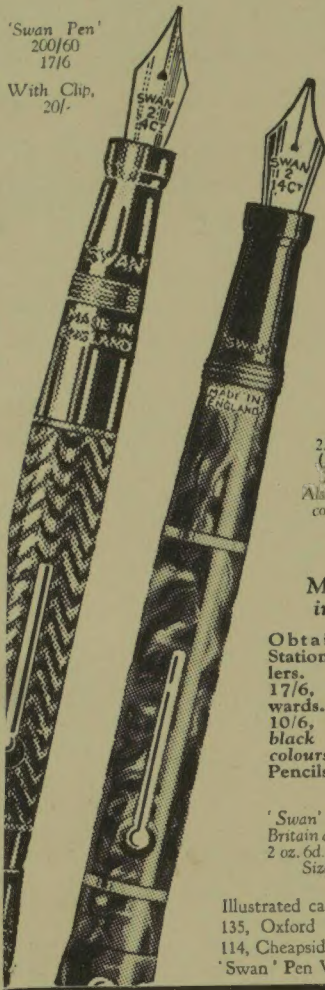
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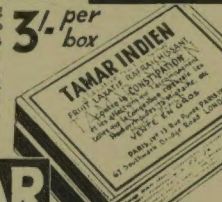
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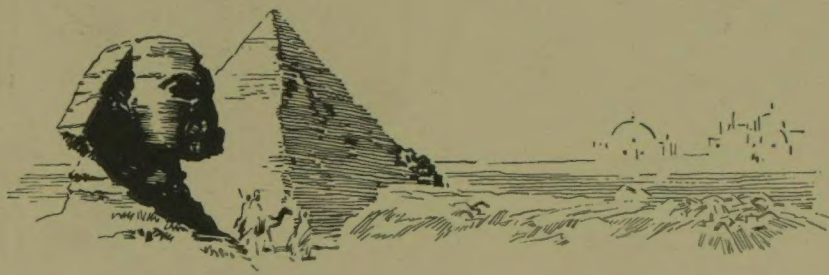
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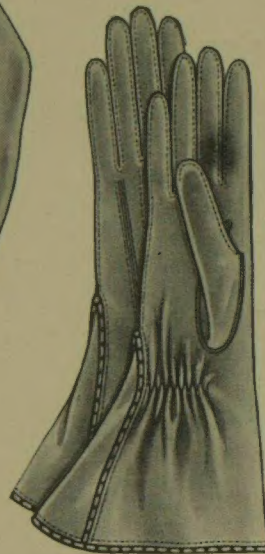
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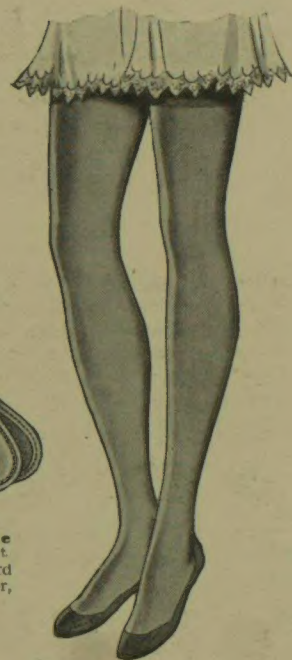
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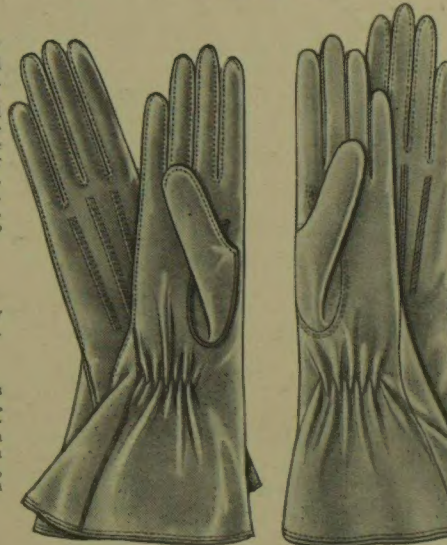
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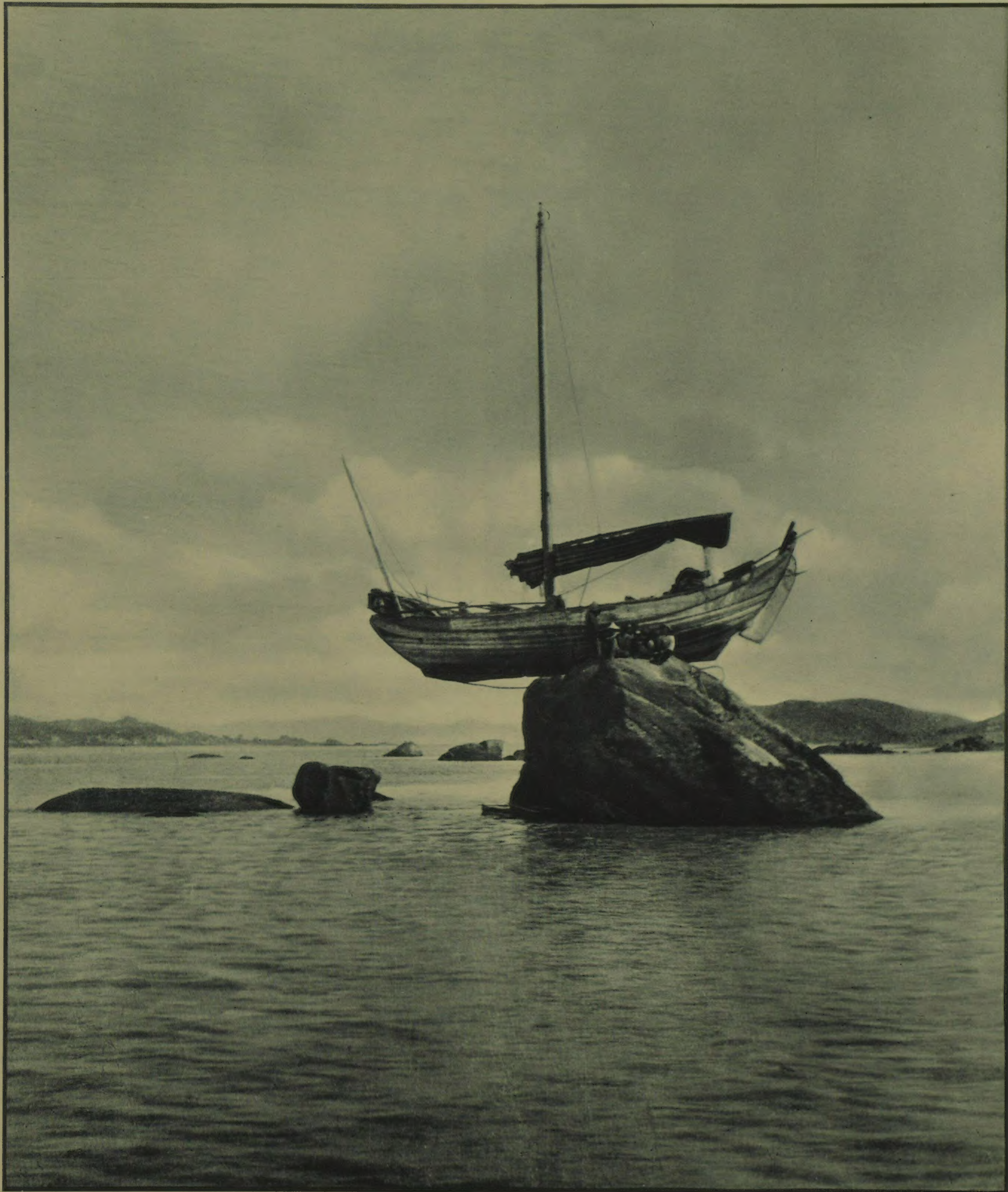
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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1933.



AN EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT OF THE SEA: A CHINESE VESSEL LEFT HIGH AND DRY ON A ROCK.

Concerning this most unusual photograph, which was taken at Amoy in October and has just reached us, a reader writes: "The Chinese junk in the picture anchored over the rock during the night of an extremely high tide. At daylight, when the tide had fallen 20 feet, she was left high and dry as shown. The

crew may be seen sitting on the rock, patiently awaiting the next high tide to float their vessel off again. As I haven't been there since that day, I cannot say whether or no they were successful." Amoy became a Treaty Port in 1842. It is 'n Fukien Province, on the small island of Hiamen.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

ONE piece of work which even journalists and critics, and such low and unskilled trades, may perform in days of doubt or peril, when danger directly or indirectly threatens the city, is to join the noble army of scavengers. I mean that we can at least assist in the removal of rubbish, some of which is decayed and pestilential rubbish. There are great public questions on which a man may hold very strong views, and yet realise that there is also a strong case for exactly the opposite views. He can realise that there is much to be said on both sides, without weakening his own certainty that one is the right side and the other the wrong side. I am quite certain myself, for instance, that a great European War could be prevented tomorrow, if the British Government had the moral courage to threaten Prussia with British support for France and Poland the moment they were attacked. I am equally certain that the last Great War would not have happened at all, if we had done the same thing openly and from the beginning, instead of half secretly and too late. I am quite ready to defend this thesis anywhere; but I recognise that there are defensible theses against which it must be defended. I recognise that there are some experienced and patriotic public servants, as well as not a few ignorant and vulgar self-advertisers, who really seem to believe that we could keep out of a World War without suffering for it, or even contrive to benefit by it. But while competent and properly selected persons are preparing the case for these two alternative views of war and peace, can we not do a little preliminary practical work, by persuading as many people as possible to leave off talking simple and unmixed Tosh on this same subject of peace and war?

Let us, I say, in our humble and unskilled trade, begin by clearing away the rubbish. For instance, nobody but a lunatic needs to be told that all wars are horrible, and that the next war will be the most horrible of all wars. Indeed, it is a quaint and ironic fact that it is rather specially the Progressives, the Meliorists and Evolutionists, the Futurists, the hopeful humanitarians who tell us that humanity is always improving, and every day and in every way growing better and better—oddly enough, I say, it is these people especially who tell us that the next new scientific war will be something worse than the world has ever known in ruder times. But whoever says it, and whatever is consistent or inconsistent with it, it is true. It is true; and that truth ought surely to be sufficient. War will be worse because it will be more cold and calculated, more remote, more impersonal, more indifferent to the individual. In short, war will be worse because it will be more like peace, as some very cold-blooded sociologists would like to make it.

This being so, might we meekly petition for the abandonment of the asinine habit of talking about "blood-lust" and the appetites of the ape and tiger raging in the bosom of the clerk or chemist engaged in the organisation and machinery of modern war? It is not even a question of war being justifiable; it is exactly when war is most unjustifiable that this silly talk about barbaric blood-lust is more unjustifiable still. Wicked men make war for money, or for vanity, or, in slightly more Christian cases, for vengeance. But no modern man, however wicked, makes war because he gets up before breakfast with a thirst for the blood of Germans or Frenchmen, or because a purely animal appetite hurls him upon the bayonets and entrenchments, as it hurls him upon the bacon and eggs. It is simply a part of that silly

scientific sentimentalism that takes a vague pleasure in suggesting that an explanation is biological even when it is not logical. It is a confusion that comes from allowing certain more or less tenable though incomplete hypotheses about anthropological origins to colour popular thinking so exclusively that Pithecanthropus and Sinanthropus seem to some people more real than Hitler or Mussolini. Anything is believed, however absurd, if it hangs all its weight on the missing link between men and animals.

It may be noted that the same fatal fallacy is used

tender voice, that he must move upwards, working out the brute, and let the ape and tiger die. Meanwhile, the poor old ape (with whose name these gentlemen are taking such liberties) has seldom been known to organise anything so wicked as a massacre or so noble as a martyrdom. If lions are not sculptors, it is even more clear that tigers are not chemists. And the assistance given by the Bengal tiger to any manufacture of poison-gas for the army of Bengal must be rather meagre and unreliable. It is surely quite obvious, if we go below the surface of such superficial phrases, that the purely animal and biological

element in humanity, whatever it may be and however much or little there may be of it, is a thing that does not, in fact, give us any help by throwing any light on the awful tradition of arms, any more than on most other really vital moral problems of man. It does not help us, because the real problems are concerned with things that are almost entirely peculiar to man. Whatever we may mean by calling war bad or good, it is plain that the birds and beasts are not bad enough or good enough for war.

The whole fallacy has arisen out of a fashion that is already stale and ought to be dead. It is a fashion of nearly fifty years ago, and recalls a passing phase in which many philosophers did really believe that the presumed prehistoric relation between men and animals would explain everything by animal elements in men. Nothing can be more certain than that it does nothing of the kind. Not only all that is best in man, but rather especially and emphatically all that is worst in man, springs from some mysterious root that is only found in man. We can trace animal

appetites in some of our faults—always provided that we confine ourselves to our mildest and most pardonable faults. You can compare the greed of a greedy child for butterscotch to the greed of a tiger for blood—always provided that your worst and wildest image of wickedness is the image of a child who is greedy for butterscotch. But if your imagination is darkened and perturbed by some wilder images of wickedness than that of a child eating sweets, then you will find the image of the tiger utterly useless to you. It is quite useless, for instance, to set up a tiger as the type of a tyrant. There is no reason to suppose that a tiger is particularly tyrannical. A tiger only kills to eat; it is not his fault if he is carnivorous; it is not his fault if he is strong. The tiger in relation to the tiger-cubs may be a model parent, or perhaps a too mild and indulgent one. The essential of the tyrant is Pride. That is why Prussia is now enacting before all Europe a sort of pantomime of tyranny. Heaven knows the tiger has better reason than certain dictatorial Germans to be proud of his personal appearance. But I do not think there is any evidence that he is. That evil of egomania, or making the self the centre of the universe, is a purely spiritual evil. It is, and always was, utterly futile to trace it to an animal origin. It is not in the least like the unconscious and contented self-satisfaction of the animals. Nor are the extravagances it exhibits possible to the animal. A wolf does not persuade thousands of other wolves in the tribe all to wear the same military muzzles; and that is what has happened to political liberty in Germany. He does not find certain scratchings on the rock, which are found in China and North America, and then declare that they are strictly peculiar to Aryan wolves. All the wolves in the world are not made to lift the right paw and bark out the name of one particular and not very important wolf. Animals are not such asses—or asses are more sensible animals.



SOLD BY AUCTION FOR 102,500 DOLLARS (ABOUT £20,500): A MARBLE BUST OF A PRINCESS OF ARAGON; BY FRANCESCO LAURANA, THE FLORENTINE (C. 1425—C. 1500).

At the sale of the Ryan Collection, in the American Art Association Anderson Galleries, New York, Lord Duveen paid 102,500 dollars for this Neapolitan marble bust, which was sculptured by Laurana, Court artist to King Ferdinand of Naples, about 1475. General opinion has it that it represents Princess Beatrice of Aragon, who married King Matthias of Hungary in 1476; but it has also been thought to be a portrait of her sister, Eleonore, who married Ercole da Ferrara in 1473. In any case, it shows one of the daughters of King Ferdinand of Naples. It is 17 in. high and 17½ in. wide.

Reproductions by Courtesy of the American Art Association Anderson Galleries.



A COMPANION TO THE BUST OF A PRINCESS OF ARAGON—SOLD FOR £3200: A PRINCE OF ARAGON; BY FRANCESCO LAURANA, OR BY PIETRO DA MILANO (FL. 1450—1480). This was sculptured about 1475. The sitter has not been identified, but may have been King Ferdinand of Naples, father of Princess Beatrice of Aragon. It is 16½ in. high and 18 in. wide. It figured in the sale of the Ryan Collection.

Reproduction by Courtesy of the American Art Association Anderson Galleries.

on both sides. The stupid apologist of war is safe to say somewhere that "man is a fighting animal"; though in reality, if we want to convince ourselves that man is not merely an animal, we have only to watch his way of fighting. The stupid monomaniac against war will accept this absurd animal parallel at once, and only tell his opponent, in a low and

A SOUTH AFRICAN "POOL OF BETHESDA."

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL—NEW MOSAICS.



AN AMAZING PILGRIMAGE OF INVALIDS AND CRIPPLES TO THE "HEALING VLEI"—A POOL IN CAPE COLONY—WITH CLAY SAID TO POSSESS CURATIVE PROPERTIES: PART OF A GATHERING OF 10,000 PEOPLE.



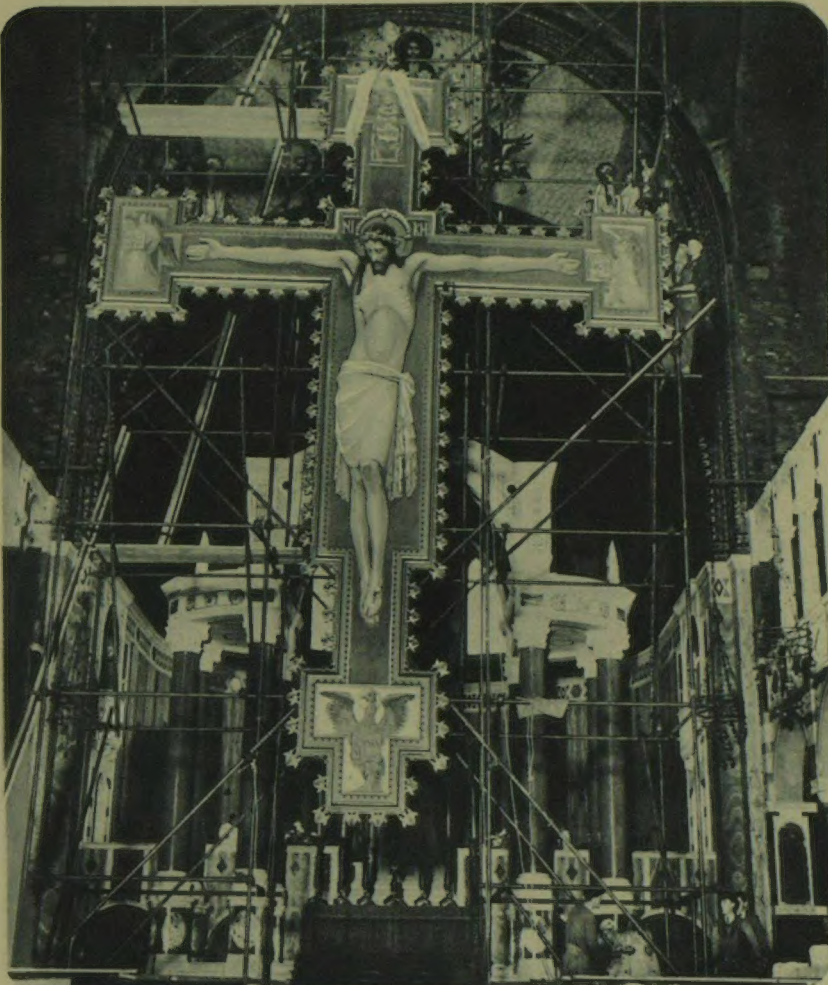
A "BOOM" IN CURATIVE CLAY FROM THE POOL OF HEALING, WHEN OVER FIFTEEN CARTLOADS WERE SOLD IN ONE DAY: BUYERS TAKING THEIR PURCHASES IN BOXES, PETROL AND PARAFFIN TINS, AND SACKS.



SOME OF THE THOUSANDS OF PILGRIMS WHO BATHED OR PADDLED IN THE POOL AND SMEARED CLAY ON THEIR CRIPPLED LIMBS AND JOINTS—KNEES, ANKLES, HANDS OR ELBOWS: A FAMILY PARTY.

Amazing scenes, reminiscent of Lourdes, have taken place at a pool known as "the Healing Vlei," on a farm at Firgrove, near Somerset West, in Cape Colony, since a South African newspaper drew attention to the curative properties of its clay, which had been known to the farmer and his family for thirty years. On one Sunday alone there was a pilgrimage of 10,000 people to the pool. There were 2000 vehicles—cars, carts, lorries or buses, and many aged cripples hobbled for miles on crutches to bathe or paddle in the healing waters. Many remarkable cures were reported. At one end of the pool were tents where families camped out while taking the treatment. The clay itself was sold in large quantities. On this particular day fifteen cartloads had been bought by 3 p.m., and a fresh supply had to be fetched. Individual purchasers carried it away in boxes, sacks, sugar-bags, or petrol and paraffin tins. Among them were two passengers from a steamer at Cape Town en route for America, who carried away with them two tins of clay to be taken across the Atlantic.

The great rood screen cross (weighing two tons) suspended from the roof of Westminster Cathedral, over the sanctuary, was recently taken down to be cleaned, for the first time since it was hung in position nearly thirty years ago. At the time of its removal it had not been decided exactly where it should be placed. In its former position it obstructed the view of the beautiful new mosaic-work above the high altar, on the tympanum over the baldachino, and also impaired the sense of vastness conveyed by the interior of the great building when seen from the main entrance. The new mosaics, which were recently unveiled, are now completely visible, as shown in our lower photograph. It was arranged that they should be flood-lit every afternoon (from 5 to 7 p.m.) of the week beginning November 26, in order to give the public an opportunity of seeing them under the best conditions; and that each evening selections on the grand organ should be played, during the flood-lighting, by the Rev. Vernon Russell, organist of the Cathedral.



THE REMOVAL OF THE GREAT CROSS (WEIGHING TWO TONS) HUNG FROM THE ROOF, AS IT OBSTRUCTED THE VIEW OF THE NEW MOSAICS ABOVE THE ALTAR: CHANGES IN WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL.



AFTER REMOVAL OF THE CROSS: THE VIEW THUS REVEALED OF THE NEW MOSAIC ON THE TYMPANUM ABOVE THE BALDACHINO—HERE SEEN UNDER FLOOD-LIGHTING WITH SCAFFOLDING USED FOR TAKING THE CROSS DOWN.

HOME NEWS: HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.



THE FOUNDING OF MARYLAND THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO: LORD FAIRFAX UNVEILING A PLAQUE AT COWES TO COMMEMORATE CALVERT'S EXPEDITION.

In the presence of the American Ambassador and members of the Maryland Tercentenary Commission, a bronze plaque was unveiled by Lord Fairfax on Cowes Parade on November 22. It was presented by the Ark and Dove Society of Maryland to commemorate the sailing from Cowes on November 22, 1633, of the ships "Ark" (260 tons) and "Dove" (60 tons), with Leonard Calvert and his expedition, who founded the State of Maryland.



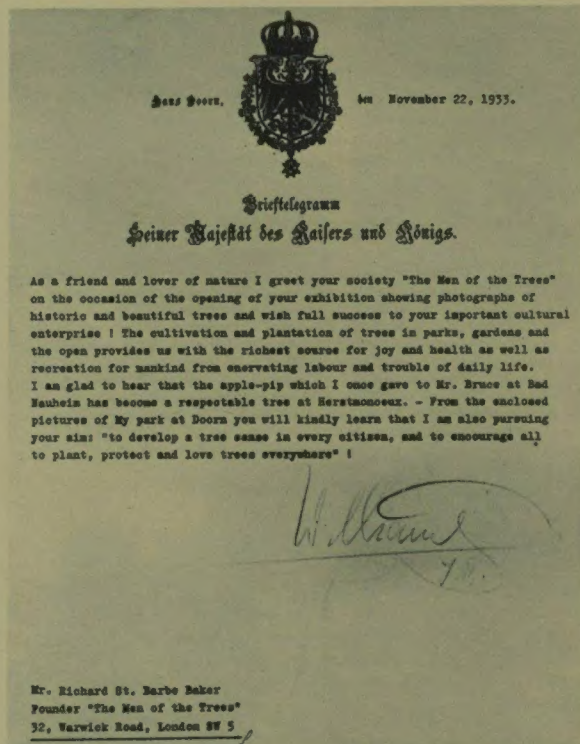
A FURNITURE-VAN CRASHES HEADLONG OVER A BRIDGE—WITH NO CASUALTIES: A REMARKABLE ACCIDENT AND A LUCKY ESCAPE AT WETHERBY, YORKSHIRE.

In the early hours of November 26 a furniture-van travelling from London to Newcastle crashed over Wetherby Bridge after colliding with a private car. The bonnet of the van buried itself deep in the ground, but the driver and his companion had a wonderful escape from death. A curious photographic effect is given by the figure on the bridge parapet, which appears to be standing on top of the overturned van.



200,000 TEACHERS PETITION FOR CANCELLATION OF SALARY CUTS: THE VOLUMES OF SIGNATURES.

A petition containing the signatures of 177,000 teachers in England and Wales and 24,500 in Scotland was delivered at 10, Downing Street on November 23. The petition asked for an early restoration of the ten per cent reduction in salaries made in 1931, on the grounds that the emergency was now over. The signatures were presented in forty-five bound volumes.



THE EX-KAISER'S LETTER TO "THE MEN OF THE TREES": A MESSAGE OF GOOD WILL FROM DOORN.

For the opening of "The Men of the Trees" Society's photographic exhibition on November 22, the ex-Kaiser wrote this letter to wish success. The apple tree at Hurstmonceux referred to by the ex-Kaiser, whose hobby is felling trees, is illustrated on another page, where the story of that tree, and the pip from which it sprang, is told.



A BRILLIANT TIARA TO BE SOLD FOR CHARITY: THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE LADY MOUNT STEPHEN.

This magnificent diamond and pearl tiara was the property of the late Lady Mount Stephen, and, under the terms of her will, is to be sold at Christie's on December 15 in aid of King Edward's Hospital Fund. At the same sale will appear the Countess of Stradbroke's diamond collet necklace, which belonged to Mme. de Falbe, wife of the Danish Minister at Queen Victoria's Court.



FAMOUS PERSONALITIES RECEIVING HONORARY DEGREES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON: THE EARL OF ATHLONE (CHANCELLOR) SPEAKING; WITH PRINCESS ALICE ON HIS RIGHT.

Among those who received honorary degrees at the University of London on November 24, Foundation Day, were Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone (D.Lit.); the Archbishop of Canterbury (D.D.); the Hon. Robert Worth Bingham, U.S. Ambassador (LL.D.); Mr. Stanley Baldwin (LL.D.); Sir Thomas Barlow (D.Sc.); Sir Robert Witt (D.Lit.); and Sir Flinders Petrie (in absence) (D.Sc.). The Earl of Athlone, Chancellor of the University, performed the ceremony.



THE RIFLE SHIELD PRESENTED: SIR MONTAGU SHARPE HANDING THE TROPHY TO LIEUT.-COLONEL J. N. LAMONT, M.C., WHO COMMANDED THE WINNING BATTALION.

On November 25 Sir Montagu Sharpe, K.C., presented for 1933 the Shields for rifle-shooting and Lewis gun shooting given by the Magistrates of Middlesex to units of the Territorial Army. The ceremony took place at the Middlesex Guildhall, Westminster. The Rifle Shield was won by the 9th Batt. the Middlesex Regiment, and the Lewis Gun Shield by the 7th Batt. the Middlesex Regiment (commanded by Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Murray, T.D.).

NEW CRUISERS OF FIVE NAVIES: OUR INFERIORITY DUE TO LIMITATION.

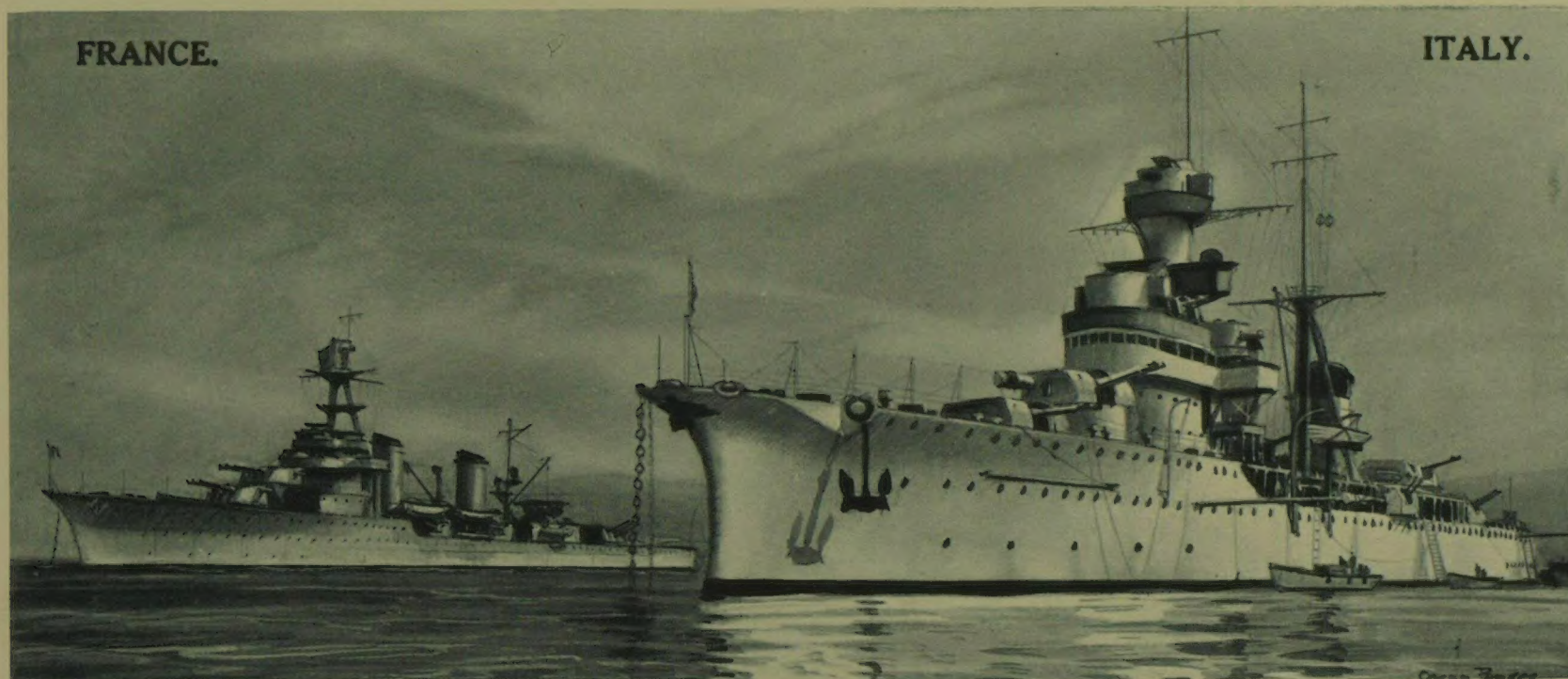
DRAWING AND EXPLANATORY NOTE BY DR. OSCAR PARKES, O.B.E., M.B., CH.B., EDITOR OF "JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS."



GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN.—THREE "AMPHION" ("LEANDER" CLASS), 7000 TONS, EIGHT 6-INCH GUNS, 32½ KNOTS.

TWO "ARETHUSA" CLASS, 5450 TONS, SIX 6-INCH GUNS, 32 KNOTS.



FRANCE.

ITALY.

FRANCE.—SIX "LA GALISSONNIÈRE" CLASS, 7730 TONS, NINE 6½-INCH GUNS, 31 KNOTS.

ITALY.—SIX "ARMANDO DIAZ" CLASS, 5080 TONS, EIGHT 6-INCH GUNS, 37 KNOTS.



JAPAN.

U.S.A.

JAPAN.—SIX "MOGAMI" CLASS, 8500 TONS, FIFTEEN 6-INCH GUNS, 33 KNOTS.

UNITED STATES.—FOUR "BROOKLYN" CLASS, 10,000 TONS, FIFTEEN 6-INCH GUNS, 33 KNOTS.

"THE DANGER POINT HAS NOW BEEN REACHED": BRITAIN'S NEW CRUISERS LESS POWERFUL THAN TYPES BUILDING ABROAD.

In a note on his drawing reproduced above, Dr. Oscar Parkes writes: "As a result of the one-sided concessions made by our representatives at the London Treaty, the British Navy now finds itself in the extraordinary position of being unable to replace obsolete cruisers and having to be content with ships inferior in gun-power, speed, and protection to those building abroad. Our own 'Leander' class carry eight 6-inch guns only, and the smaller 'Arethusas' two less. Compared with these, the new U.S.A. 'Brooklyn' class of 10,000 tons mount fifteen 6-inch in five triple turrets, and the Japanese 'Mogami' carry the same armament on a tonnage of 8500. The six French ships of 'La

Galissonnière' class mount nine 6½-inch guns in three triple turrets, displace 7730 tons, and steam 31 knots. Italy is building six more of the successful 'Armando Diaz' class, which, on 5080 tons, carry the same armament as the 'Amphion,' but with a designed speed of 37 knots have reached over 40 knots. Never have we been in such a humiliating position as to numbers of cruisers—the danger point has now been reached. The British ships here shown are those now building. It was proposed to add to them three more 'Arethusas' and one 'Leander' cruiser, whereas now we have to be content with an addition of two 9,000-ton cruisers and one 'Arethusa.'"

A WINDOW ON THE WORLD: NEWS OF THE WEEK IN PICTURES.



AN OLD GERMAN MARRIAGE CUSTOM REVIVED BY THE NAZIS: THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM SAWING THROUGH A LOG.

The correspondent who sends us this photograph notes: "Hitler's régime in Germany, with its 'back to the home' movement, has revived an old German custom whereby bridal couples, on leaving the church, have to saw through a log. After the wedding ceremony in the Hartz Mountains, the bride and bridegroom are commonly given a two-handed saw for this purpose. This strange custom is supposed to show that they are capable of undertaking the strenuous responsibilities of matrimony."



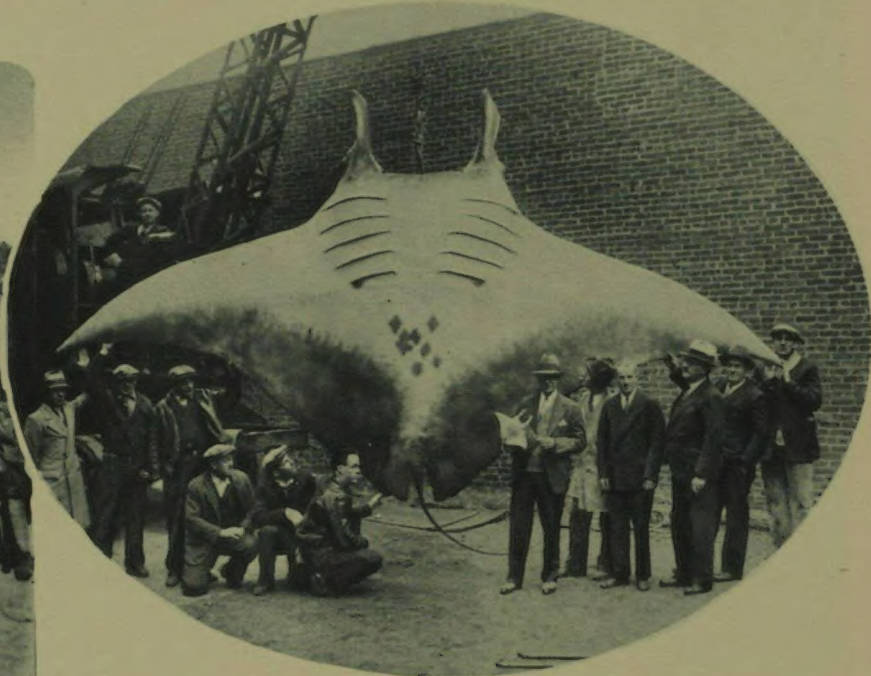
CELEBRATING THE ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST CASES OF "LEGAL" GIN AT LOS ANGELES: FAIR CALIFORNIANS REJOICE AT PROHIBITION'S COMING END.

The legal death of Prohibition is expected on December 5. Preparations on a colossal scale are being made to celebrate its demise. Although strict regulation of the liquor trade is promised, there can be no question that big orders for alcoholic beverages of every description are being placed, and that actual import is going on. According to one account, the famous brands of Scotch whisky are quoted at from £4 to £7 a case; while English gin fetches £6 10s. a case.



A BIG MAN-EATING TIGER TWICE SHOT BY THE MAHARAJ KARA OF JHALAWAR: H.H. STANDING BESIDE HIS KILL (CENTRE).

The tiger which fell to H.H. the Maharaj Kara of Jhalawar had been previously wounded by him, carrying the traces in its short hind-leg. This probably caused the beast to become a man-eater. It had killed five men at least, and ravaged the flocks, and the Chief of Kotah had offered a reward of 1000 rupees. The tiger had unusually large teeth; measured nine feet; and was very fierce, attacking and killing human beings at sight; so that beaters had to be particularly wary.



A 5000-LB. DEVIL-FISH KILLED OFF NEW JERSEY AND EXHIBITED AT NEW YORK: THE GIANT RAY; WITH ITS YOUNG.

By a singular coincidence, we are able to reproduce a photograph of a gigantic ray, or devil-fish, caught off New Jersey, a week after illustrating a similar catch in the Arabian Sea. The devil-fish exhibited at New York weighed some 5000 lb., and measured 20 feet across. The fish was captured after it had fouled the anchor rope of a small fishing-boat. Its single young is seen with the fish in the photograph; held by the fisherman, Captain Kahn.



THE FIRE AT THE NEW PALAIS MÉDITERRANÉE CASINO AT NICE: THE CONFLAGRATION AT ITS HEIGHT, BEFORE A TWO-HOURS' FIGHT SUBDUED IT.

The Palais de la Méditerranée at Nice, perhaps the most magnificent casino in the world, and certainly one of the finest modern buildings in France, was seriously damaged by fire on November 24. The casino, which cost nearly £900,000, was due to open the season with a gala night on the subsequent day, Raquel Meller, the famous dancer, was to have performed. The Palais was built by Mr. Frank Jay Gould, the American millionaire, in 1928. At various times

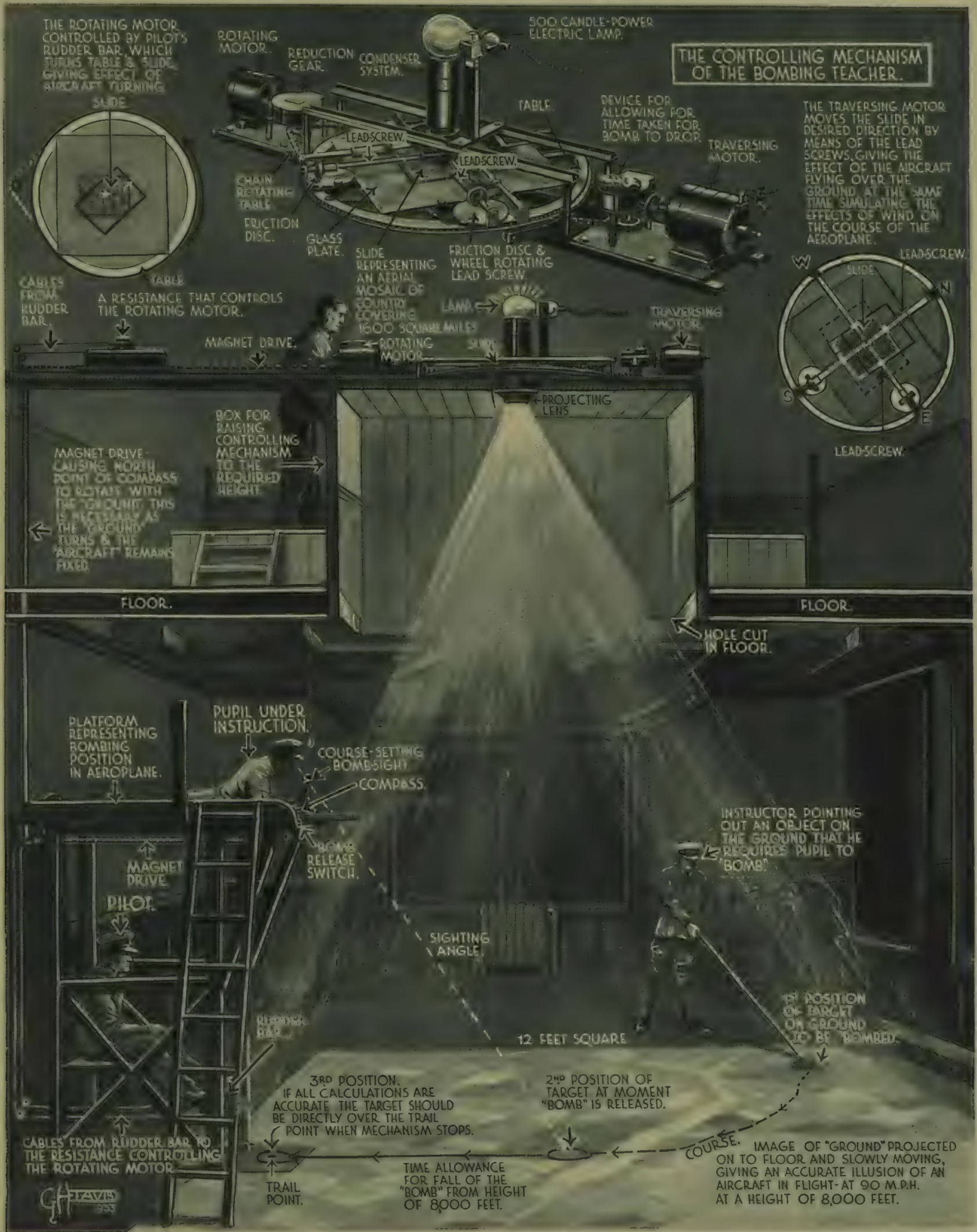


SHOWING THE EFFECTS OF THE FIRE LARGELY LIMITED TO THE UPPER STOREY: THE SMOKE-BLACKENED WALLS OF THE PALAIS, WHICH COST £900,000.

Mr. Gould has owned casinos at Juan-les-Pins, Gravelle, in Normandy, and at Bagnolles de l'Orne. The fire was discovered by a member of the staff, who at once informed the manager. The fire brigade was called, but valuable time was lost through a collision that occurred between a fire engine and a lorry. The latest reports at the time of writing estimate that the casino should be ready for opening again in two months.

BOMBING FROM THE AIR TAUGHT INDOORS: LANTERN-SLIDE TARGETS.

Drawn by our Special Artist, G. H. Davis, at the Training Headquarters of No. 601 (County of London) (Bomber) Squadron, by permission of the Air Ministry.



A MOVING AIR-PHOTOGRAPH OF A HOSTILE AREA PROJECTED ON A FLOOR AND SEEMING TO THE BOMBER AS THOUGH IT WERE GROUND THOUSANDS OF FEET BELOW HIM.

The A.M.L. Bombing Teacher is an ingenious device for giving instruction in air navigation and bomb-dropping under conditions representing those in the air. On the floor of a darkened room is a whitened screen, upon which is projected an aerial photograph (much enlarged) of ground as viewed from a pre-determined height, moving at a speed equivalent to that of an aircraft flying above. A platform represents the aeroplane from which the moving ground is viewed by the pupil. The "ground" as projected by the lantern-slide is made to move towards the platform from various directions, thus simulating effects of wind on the aircraft's course. The effect of the aeroplane turning can likewise be produced. The pupil has a course-setting bomb-sight, and he thus becomes familiar with the working of the sight before further practice in actual flight. Having worked out force and direction of wind, and taking his sight on the target selected by the instructor to be bombed, the pupil operates a switch representing the bomb-release. A small device instantly times an interval equal to the time of the bomb's fall to the ground. At the end of this period the moving "ground" is stopped. A fixed trail-point painted on the floor indicates the position on which the bomb should drop if aimed correctly. If the aim has been miscalculated by the pupil then the error can be seen by the difference in the position of the lantern-slide target and the fixed trail-point. This apparatus is made by Vickers.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



THE SNIPE'S TAIL: A CURIOUS MUSICAL INSTRUMENT!

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

THOUGH this wonderful year is now rapidly passing to its end, yet even, as I write, in mid-November, the countryside keeps its sumptuous magnificence. For as yet only a few trees—the walnut, the horse-chestnut, and the acacia—are bare. The oak is still green, and the beeches present gorgeous, glowing masses of "old gold." While, in the garden, shrubs that have been green till now have changed to vivid reds and crimsons. But by the end of the month they, too, will stand stark and bare till spring wakes them into life again. I am thinking, however, just now, of another aspect of the November landscape, and of a very different kind. It is of the marshes and reedy pools, pollard willows, and sullen ditches. There are days when such an expanse has a cheerless, almost forbidding, aspect, though in a frost—and a rime-frost at that—it has a beauty all its own.

To the sportsman, even to-day, wild country of this type is never gloomy. For he has probably but little interest in the landscape. He has come out for snipe and whatever else comes his way. And when the day is over and he finds himself comfortably seated by the fireside, he will, as like as not, begin to recall the days when his father and his grandfather shot over these same marshes; and he

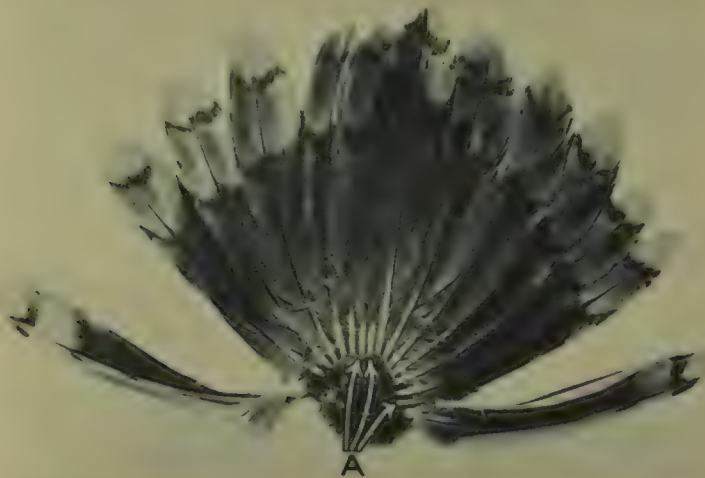
goes no further than an attainment of a fairly good judgment, born of experience, as to where these birds are most likely to be found. This restricted outlook one can readily understand. His interest in the wider problems of the life-history of his quarry, and snipe the world over, has never been aroused.

The facts so far gleaned on this head have never been brought to his notice, and when they are you will find no one more keenly interested. Just now I have in mind certain strange and elusive facts concerning the tails of snipe. For though the numerous species known to ornithologists present a common general resemblance, in this matter of their tails—or, rather, tail-feathers—they show a surprising diversity which, seemingly, exceptions apart, has no bearing on their mode of life, nor reveals any plausible explanation, however closely they may be examined.

Why, for example, should the tail-feathers in our common snipe range from twelve to eighteen in number, while the great, or solitary, snipe, differing therefrom only in unimportant details of size, weight, and coloration, should have sixteen feathers, though there are records of eighteen feathers? No less than six other species have constantly sixteen feathers. The Australian snipe (*Gallinago australis*), closely resembling our snipe; the wood-snipe of the hills of India (*G. nemoricola*), and the Japanese snipe (*G. solitaria*) have eighteen tail-feathers, while in the Siberian snipe the number rises to twenty, which is exceeded only in the pin-tailed snipe (*G. stenura*), with twenty-six! To what causes are we to attribute this variation and gradually increasing number of the tail-feathers? The woodcock and the jack-snipe, by the way, have only twelve.

Quite apart from these curious numerical differences, these feathers, in some species, show some very striking modifications of structure. In our own common snipe, for example, the shafts of the outer pair of tail-feathers (Fig. 1) are markedly bowed and thickened, while the web is also modified, the outer being narrower and the inner broader than in the remaining feathers. And

speed, causing this pair of feathers, during the descent, to stand outwards apart from the rest, when the rush of air sets them vibrating so that they produce the remarkable goat-like, bleating sound we all know so well during the spring. It can be



1. THE TAIL OF THE COMMON SNIPE (*GALLINAGO CŒLESTIS*) WHICH PLAYS A CURIOUS PART IN THE BIRDS' COURTSHIP: A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING CLEARLY THE BOWED AND STIFFENED OUTER FEATHERS, WHICH PRODUCE A STRANGE "BLEATING" SOUND WHEN THE BIRD MOUNTS HIGH IN THE AIR AND DESCENDS WITH INCREDIBLE SPEED, THE RUSH OF AIR CAUSING THEM TO VIBRATE.

The production of this strange bleating sound is peculiar to the common snipe. It may often be heard in the spring, even after dark. The tail in this case has sixteen feathers, though three have been shot away and broken off at the base (A). But there may be no more than twelve, and sometimes as many as eighteen.

will look back with envy on the good fortune that was theirs, even when there were only muzzle-loading guns. For drainage has turned what was wonderful snipe-ground into turnip- and corn-fields, and what is left has suffered extensively from this same drainage—at any rate, from the point of view of the sportsman.

Snipe-shooting in those days began in the early autumn and continued till the following April. For there were no "close seasons," and the sportsman is always prone to be improvident. So long as there were snipe to be killed, what mattered? Yet this attitude was foolish. For by March the birds were beginning to nest again. Hence, by killing off his breeding stock, he spoiled his sport for the following autumn. I have just been looking up records going back for seventy to one hundred or more years ago. In those days, on many Norfolk estates, in a good season, from three to four hundred birds would be killed in one comparatively small area. Such bags will never be made again. And this because drainage and the reclamation of the land is not confined to the British islands, and thus their numbers, for lack of suitable breeding-grounds, must wane. In the old days, as our home-bred birds moved southwards, their places were taken by hosts bred in more northerly regions. These "winter visitors" still come to us in fair numbers, but never again will they reach the scale of those far-off days.

There is much to be said about these birds—more, indeed, than the average sportsman seems to realise. For his knowledge of their haunts and habits

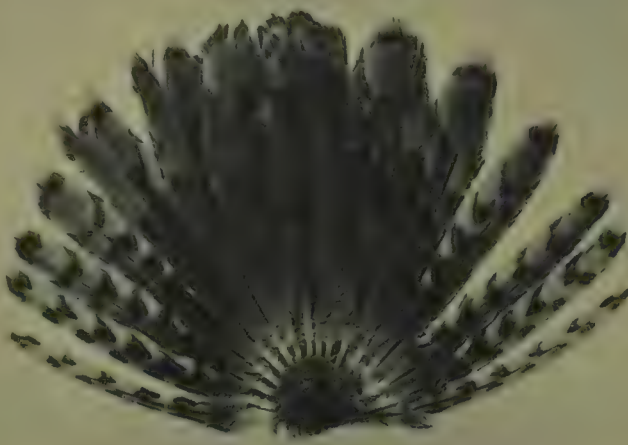


2. THE TAIL OF THE SIBERIAN PIN-TAILED SNIPE (*GALLINAGO STENURA*): A SPECIES IN WHICH THE EIGHT OUTERMOST FEATHERS HAVE THEIR WEBS, OR VANES, REDUCED TO MERE FRINGES.

It is interesting to note that the outermost feathers of the Siberian snipe can be mounted experimentally and made to produce a musical sound, though there seem to be no records of such sounds being produced by the bird in a wild state.

heard even after dark. And both sexes can produce this "music." It was commonly supposed that these remarkable sounds were made by the wings or were vocal. But the Swedish naturalist Meeves long years ago discovered their source, and demonstrated the truth of his contentions by mounting these two feathers on a cork attached to a piece of string, and when they were whirled round, the characteristic sounds were faithfully produced. In the pin-tailed snipe (*G. stenura*), no less than eight of the outer tail-feathers (Fig. 2) have the webs of the feathers greatly reduced and the shafts thickened. In three other species four of the outer tail-feathers are similarly modified, but to a less striking degree, as will be seen in *G. paraguayana* and *G. frenata* (Fig. 3). All these are said to produce a musical note when subjected to appropriate experiment, but I have been unable to find any account of such notes made by birds seen in the field. But the experiment may nevertheless be trusted, for tails having unmodified feathers would not produce these sounds under a similar experiment.

We are faced, however, with another problem requiring investigation. For our solitary snipe is said to produce a drumming sound on the ground; while the jack-snipe produces mysterious noises in mid-air whose source has yet to be discovered, for the tail-feathers show no structural peculiarities whatever. Mr. Wolley, an ornithologist of wide experience, a generation ago first described it as he heard it on a marsh in Muonioniska just eighty years ago. He was mystified by the curious sound "unlike anything I had ever heard before . . . but soon found it was made by a small bird gliding at a wild pace, at a great height over the marsh. I know not how better to describe the noise than by likening it to the cantering of a horse in the distance over a hard, hollow road: it came in fours, with a similar cadence, and a like clear yet hollow sound. It was not long after I heard it that I found that the remarkable hammering noise . . . was made by the jack-snipe." To this day the means of producing this sound remains a mystery, though I suspect it will be found to be vocal, for, as I showed some years ago, the wind-pipe of the jack-snipe differs in a very striking way from that of other snipes.



3. THE TAIL OF A PARAGUAYAN SNIPE, GIVEN FOR COMPARISON WITH THAT OF THE ENGLISH SPECIES: OUTER TAIL FEATHERS THAT ARE CONSPICUOUSLY NARROW—SHOWING AN APPROACH TO THE CONDITION ILLUSTRATED IN FIG. 2 (THE SIBERIAN SNIPE).

these play an important part during the period of "courtship." For this bird, in its amatory moods, mounts high in the air and descends with incredible

SUN-BAKED CLAY TURNED INTO A SEA OF WHEAT: A BARRAGE "MIRACLE."



BEFORE THE SUKKUR BARRAGE IRRIGATION SCHEME: A DESERT STRETCH OF ARID, MILLION-CRACKED CLAY IN THE SOUTHERN DADU DIVISION—A MIRAGE IN THE DISTANCE.



AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE SUKKUR BARRAGE IRRIGATION SCHEME: A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE AREA SEEN IN THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH—NOW A SEA OF WHEAT GROWING SHOULDER-HIGH; WITH A CANAL ON THE RIGHT.

The Sukkur Barrage, which was opened last year by Lord Willingdon, is the centre of one of the biggest irrigation schemes in the world. It is estimated that its network of canals and tributaries (already in being; or planned) will water an area of some six million acres—half-a-million acres more than the total cultivated area of Egypt! The cost of constructing the barrage was approximately £15,000,000, and, at the time of its completion, the question arose as to whether the whole of this was to be borne by the Government of Bombay. The question was a pressing one; for it was considered doubtful whether the Sind landholders, in view of the present agricultural depression, could bear appreciably higher assessment rates. Be

that as it may, there can be no doubt that the barrage has achieved its primary object—to bring fertility to a barren part of India. An aspect of this success is illustrated by the photographs reproduced here. Before the barrage was completed, an uninviting prospect met the eye in the Southern Dadu Division of Sukkur. More arid ground than the clay, as it is seen baked and cracked in the upper photograph, can scarcely be imagined. Above the hot desert rises a mirage. After the Barrage Scheme canals had reached the place a wonderful transformation occurred; to which our photographs bear witness. At harvest time in the Southern Dadu Division the crops stood shoulder-high. The desert had become a sea of wheat.

AN UNKNOWN CITY OF ANCIENT AMERICA.

DISCOVERIES AT CHETRO KETL, NEW MEXICO: ONE OF THE LARGEST RUINS IN THE UNITED STATES, REVEALED AFTER 900 YEARS.

By WINIFRED REITER, wife of Paul Reiter, Curator of Archaeology of the Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fé, and Director of Excavations at Chetro Kett. (See Illustrations opposite and on page 894, numbered to correspond with the Author's References.)

STANDING in the heart of the desert country of the south-west, abandoned for 900 years, the town of Chetro Kett is being brought to light (Figs. 1 and 9). Covering six acres of ground, the ruin is one of the largest

at the west end at both the first and second storey levels, but has no other doorways, ending as a blind alley. A ceiling of reeds between the two levels was removed piece by piece in 1932 to facilitate the excavation, and was replaced in part during the past season.

The north corridor, which was entirely excavated this year, was also a two-storey room, somewhat wider than the south, roofed with poles. The roof had collapsed and slid the entire contents of the upper room, evidently a store-room, into the west end of the lower room. From that place an enormous amount of material of extreme importance in the reconstruction of the life of the town was removed. It included mats, sandals (Fig. 4), head-bands; scraps of cloth of yucca and cotton (Fig. 3); nets of fur and feather cord; string and cord of cotton, yucca, and hair; rawhide; bundles of raw material for the making of such string and textiles; feathers, corn, beans, squash; bark, twigs, and leaves from trees and shrubs now extinct in the region; and other artifacts of various sorts, together with the materials for their construction. In a living-room close to the West Tower, a quantity of bits of painted wood of great beauty was found. They are evidently parts of ceremonial paraphernalia.

These finds were of particular importance because the early years of the excavation yielded practically nothing in the way of portable material. It had appeared that the town had been systematically abandoned, or looted after its abandonment, but the finds in this region indicate something different. One of the great mysteries of Chetro Kett is the disposal of the dead. Only a few skeletons have been found in refuse heaps, the customary burial-place of the Pueblo Indians. Light was shed on this problem during the past season by the excavation of a small ruin north of Chetro Kett proper, at the base of the cliff. Three skeletons were found beneath the floors of rooms. All were accompanied by mortuary bowls but no other offerings.

Other work of great importance during the past two years has centred about the Great Sanctuary (Fig. 6), a large circular structure in the plaza. It resembles a kiva, the ceremonial gathering place typical of

the Pueblo Indians, in many respects, but differs from it widely in others, particularly in size. Typical of ancient pueblos in the San Juan region, it has been called many names by many excavators, but no certain clue as to its use has yet been revealed. The type is characterised by circular shape, with a bench or banquette skirting the interior, in the fashion common to kivas; a square altar flanked by rectangular vaults, and four pillars, or post holes, one in each quarter of the circle, which formed the base for the roof supports.

The structure at Chetro Kett measures 62 ft. in diameter, is entered from an antechamber on the north (kivas are entered only through the roof), has the altar, a square box of masonry found filled with ashes, in a line with the entrance on the south side of the building, and a recess in the bench about 8 ft. west of this axis. The two masonry post wells on the south side are connected with the rectangular vaults, which have been labelled fire-vaults, because

of the circumstance of their being found partially filled with ashes. The wells on the north side are amazing, because of the huge discs of stone (Figs. 6 and 10) which were found in them, evidently used as bases for the posts which held up the roof. These discs vary between 5 and 10 in. in thickness and 3 and 4 ft. in diameter. They are shaped remarkably well, and present a problem as to how their enormous weight could be handled by the means at the command of the ancients. Deposits of ceremonial turquoise were found beneath them, signifying the importance of the supports.

Ceremonial deposits were also found in a series of carefully sealed crypts spaced around the room just above the bench. The deposits consisted chiefly of beads, and form the most interesting specimens in the collection from Chetro Kett. They are of white-to-pinkish-brown Mexican onyx and a black mineral resembling lignite. They were accompanied by olivella shells and pieces of turquoise, some of which had been worked into pendants. That the beads were ever worn as ornaments is doubtful. The longest strand (Fig. 2) measures 17 ft. and contains 2265 beads; the shortest, 7 ft. long with 983 beads. The series of crypts (Fig. 6) in which the beads were found is in the bench of the earlier sanctuary. The series in the later sanctuary, built over the early, was open and empty, and the assumption is that it was looted after the abandonment of the town.

This duplicate nature is the most interesting feature of the Great Sanctuary. A well-built, smoothly-faced structure was built subterranean to the original plaza level. At a later time this was covered over with a rough veneer extending to the surface of the third plaza level, and completely concealing the existence of the early structure.

Every feature in the original building was reproduced in the second in approximately the same position. Three floors were built between the time of the building of the early structure and that of the later, raising the level approximately 3½ ft. As the building has been excavated, care has been taken to preserve the late features while exposing the early ones. As the building now stands, the two structures and all intervening levels may be clearly seen.

The same dual structure is evident everywhere in the pueblo. It appears that the town was partially or wholly abandoned at one time and, when reoccupied later, was not entirely cleared out, but used as the foundation for a new town. Penetration into the depths of the building almost invariably is halted by encounter with a maze of walls impossible of exploration without somehow suspending the upper structure. This process of suspension is being carried on, but very slowly, because of the great danger to the building and to the workmen. The method may be seen in the early kiva beneath the East Tower Kiva, where cement pillars and railroad irons have been inserted to preserve the tower.

Kivas excavated during the past two years have been of the types common to the region. They have benches at the base of the walls, fire-places, ventilator shafts, and deflectors to prevent the air current stirring the fire. The Great Sanctuary resembles the ordinary kiva in many respects, but is much larger, with distinctive features.

The great community house, five storeys high, had its back to the cliff at the north. The rooms are rectangular, smoothly plastered—a strange thing, considering the care taken to make the masonry beautiful—roofed with poles laid across beams made of whole logs; floored with mud. They are entered through small high doorways which furnish the only ventilation. Smoke from one room must have drifted to the next, and at times the town must have been practically uninhabitable because of the fires. Several rooms with roofs intact, supporting the accumulated debris of centuries, bear witness to engineering ability. A decorated ceiling, built of reeds in two colours arranged in bands, was discovered, a find believed to be unique in south-western archaeology.

[Continued overleaf.]



FIG. 1. MYSTERIOUS REMAINS OF ANCIENT CIVILISATION IN A DESERT VALLEY OF NEW MEXICO: THE RUINS OF CHETRO KETL, CONTAINING NEARLY 500 ROOMS—A VIEW ACROSS THE CANYON FROM THE EASTERN CLIFF, SHOWING THE SITE AS IT APPEARS TO-DAY.

The ruins of Chetro Kett, which cover 6 acres, exceed in extent the well-known site of Pueblo Bonito, visible here in the extreme background. At the time the photograph was taken, mounds connecting the two excavated portions, and extending to the left across the road and out of the picture, had not yet been touched.

in the United States, surpassing the famous Pueblo Bonito, a quarter of a mile away. Year by year, archaeologists of the Museum of New Mexico, the School of American Research, and the University of New Mexico, are exposing more of it, and more and more impressive does the pueblo become as knowledge is added to its history.

Sixty miles from any railroad, in the Chaco Canyon of the San Juan Valley, the ruin stands in majestic loneliness in a country inhabited only by Navajo Indians and a few scattered ranchers. It is an arid region of sandstone mesas and broad, sandy stretches saved from being dunes by the sparse, unfriendly vegetation. The canyon is a level bottom, varying from a mile to a quarter-mile in width, between two sandstone cliffs. A river bed, dry except during the rainy months of July and August and the thaw months of the spring, runs through the centre of it, draining into the San Juan. That the region was not always so arid is indicated by the type of vegetable materials found in the ruins: pine, oak, willow, and reeds.

Excavation is carried on by a group of students with Navajo Indian labourers, under the direction of Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, Director of the School of American Research of the Archaeological Institute of America. The actual work of excavation is in charge of Mr. Paul Reiter, Curator of Archaeology of the Museum of New Mexico. Tree rings show that the site was occupied between 993 and 1116 A.D., dates roughly corresponding with the Classic Period of south-western archaeology. It is estimated that there are nearly five hundred rooms (Fig. 8) in the town, which would accommodate a population of 1700 if all were occupied at one time.

Greatest interest during the past year has centred about the so-called West Tower (Fig. 5), a third-storey structure at first thought to be a kiva because of its circular shape and position balancing the East Tower (Fig. 9), which is a kiva, or, rather, a series of superimposed kivas. It proved, however, to be a mystery building, unique in the annals of American archaeology, for the only kiva-like features occur at the level where the walls are broken down; the fourth-storey level. The remainder of the structure is a circular room with walls unbroken by bench or crypt, its floor at the third-storey level of the town. A strange circular mass of masonry is built against the wall in the south-west sector of the room (Fig. 5). It reaches from the floor almost to the ceiling, missing it by sufficient inches to indicate that the roof did not rest upon it. It is solid, containing no ceremonial deposits and no storage-space, although two crypts were built into its sides and, at some later time, filled with masonry. There were no marks of use of any kind upon it. What it is and why it is there are complete mysteries.

Other strange things about the room are the steps leading to a doorway giving upon a living-room to the west, and



FIG. 2. ONE OF THE CEREMONIAL DEPOSITS OF BEADS FOUND IN SEALED CRYPTS OF THE GREAT SANCTUARY: THE LONGEST STRAND (17 FT. LONG) CONTAINING 2265 BEADS OF SHELL AND TURQUOISE.

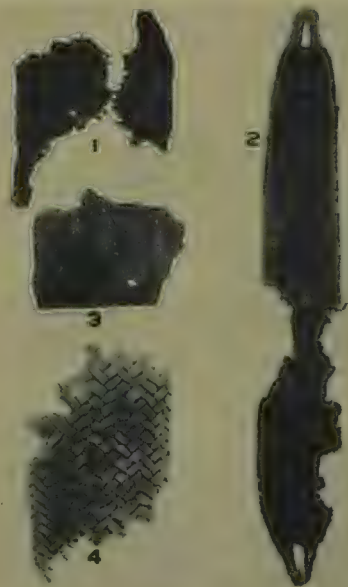


FIG. 3. SPECIMENS OF TEXTILE MATERIAL FOUND AT CHETRO KETL: (1, 3, AND 4) FRAGMENTS OF SANDALS; (2) A BURDEN BAND PAINTED WITH A DESIGN IN RED AND YELLOW.

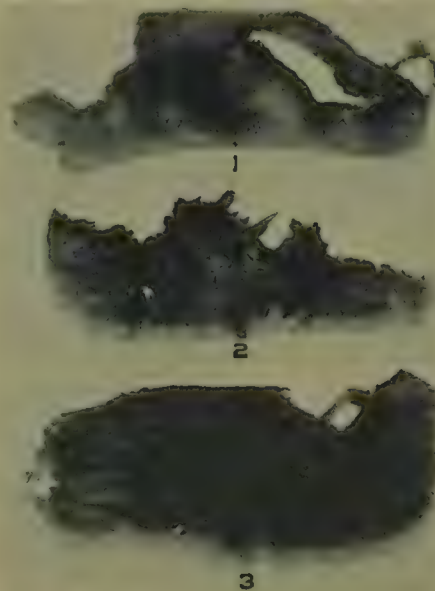


FIG. 4. FRAGMENTS OF SANDALS FROM THE NORTH CORRIDOR, ILLUSTRATING THE CHIEF TYPES: SPECIMENS MADE OF (1) YUCCA THREAD; (2) NARROW LEAF YUCCA; (3) BROAD LEAF YUCCA.

MYSTERIES OF CHETRO KETL: UNIQUE BUILDINGS; HUGE STONE DISKS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY PAUL REITER, DIRECTOR OF EXCAVATIONS AT CHETRO KETL, AND CURATOR OF ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO. BY COURTESY OF THE MUSEUM.
(SEE ARTICLE ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE).



FIG. 5. "A MYSTERY BUILDING, UNIQUE IN THE ANNALS OF AMERICAN ARCHÆOLOGY": THE WEST TOWER AT CHETRO KETL, A VIEW LOOKING EAST AND SHOWING (IN THE RIGHT FOREGROUND) A STRANGE CIRCULAR MASS OF MASONRY WHOSE FUNCTION IS UNEXPLAINED.



FIG. 6. THE GREAT SANCTUARY AT CHETRO KETL, A LARGE CIRCULAR STRUCTURE RESEMBLING A KIVA. THE CEREMONIAL GATHERING-PLACE OF PUEBLO INDIANS: THE INTERIOR, SHOWING THE SQUARE ALTAR FLANKED BY FIRE VAULTS, THE HUGE STONE DISKS REMOVED FROM THE POST-HOLES, AND THE "CRYPTS" (OPENINGS IN THE LOWER BENCH) WHICH CONTAINED DEPOSITS OF BEADS.

Mystery surrounds the West Tower at Chetro Ketl, and partly also the Great Sanctuary, as explained in the article on the opposite page. The West Tower is "unique in the annals of American archæology," and there is no explanation of the strange circular mass of masonry built against the wall. In a note on the above photograph of the Great Sanctuary, we read: "The centre section has been excavated to the last floor level; the narrow

section on the left to an intermediate floor; and the section on the right, where work is in progress, to the earliest floor. The openings in the lower bench are the crypts from which beads were removed. They were carefully sealed, and a veneer of masonry covered them, built perpendicularly in a line with the lowest terrace to the point where the seated figure has his feet. The erect figure stands on the bench of the late structure."

ANTIQUITY IN THE UNITED STATES: NEW RELICS OF PUEBLO PRE-HISTORY.



FIG. 7. A TYPICAL KIVA: THE INTERIOR, WITH FIREPLACE (CENTRE FOREGROUND), VENTILATOR TUNNEL IMMEDIATELY BEHIND, VENTILATOR SHAFT THROUGH THE WALL ABOVE, AND A SQUARED LOG ON THE BANQUETTE.



FIG. 8. THREE TIERS OF LIVING-ROOMS IN THE CENTRAL SECTION OF CHETRO KETL, WHERE FOUR-STOREY WALLS WERE FOUND: A VIEW SHOWING SEVERAL KIVAS (THE CIRCULAR STRUCTURES ON THE RIGHT).

Continued from Page 892.
The pueblo, a compact community building is constructed of stone, beautifully and permanently laid, and corresponds to other lesser ruins of the San Juan Culture Division. As one of the largest and most interesting of the ruins of the period and division, strategically located to have been of political importance in the days of its prime, its excavation is expected to add much information to the volume of American archaeology. Work is carried on during the months of June, July, and August, and students come from all over the country to be instructed in the technique and assist with the work. A permanent laboratory and a small museum are maintained near the site, but the headquarters of the expedition are at the Museum of New Mexico in Santa Fé. Digging on the ruin commenced in 1920, continued until 1922, then halted to make way for another expedition in the canyon, and was resumed in 1929. Since then it has been continuously carried on. A mine

(Continued on right.)



FIG. 9. AN ANCIENT AMERICAN TOWN DATED BY TREE-RINGS (IN TIMBER FOUND ON THE SITE) BETWEEN 993 AND 1116 A.D.: CHETRO KETL—THE CENTRAL SECTION, SHOWING THE GREAT SANCTUARY (CIRCULAR, IN CENTRE BACKGROUND), AND THE EAST TOWER KIVA (CIRCULAR, EXTREME LEFT).

railway and aerial tramways assist the labour of moving dirt, but the work is difficult and expensive, and moves very slowly. Such restoration and repair as can be done without fear of error is carried on throughout the excavation, with a view to preserving the town for future generations. A study correlating the types of masonry (Fig. 11) with the building dates as revealed by the tree-rings, was made during the past season and will be published soon. This study is of the utmost importance in the establishment of a chronology of occupation and building, and will aid greatly in drawing conclusions concerning the town's history. Little has been published on Chetro Kettle, but important works are being prepared for the near future.

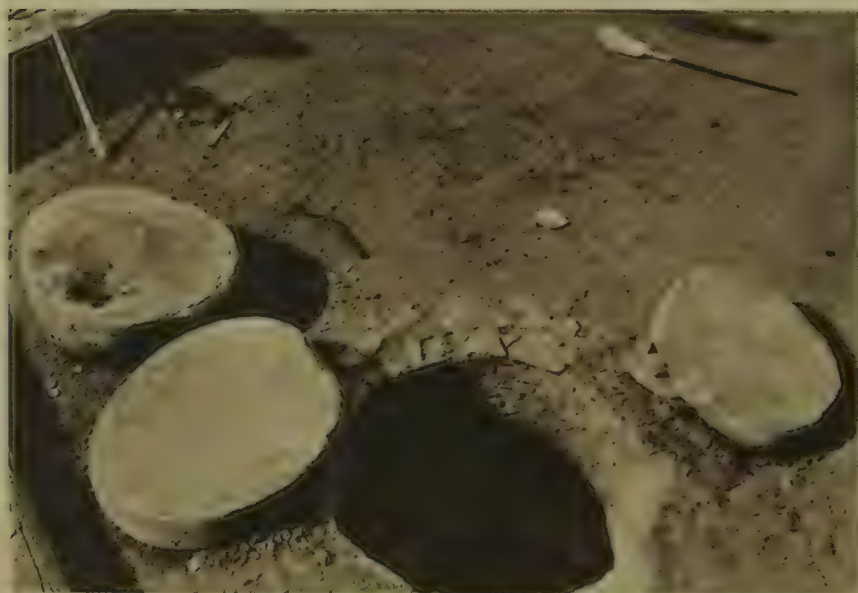


FIG. 10. HOW DID THE ANCIENT BUILDERS MOVE THEM? ENORMOUS STONE DISKS, EACH WEIGHING SEVERAL TONS, TAKEN FROM POST-HOLES IN THE GREAT SANCTUARY: EVIDENTLY BASES FOR PILLARS SUPPORTING THE ROOF.

These photographs illustrate the article (begun on the last page but one and continued above) describing the ancient pueblo of Chetro Kettle, in New Mexico, excavated by the School of American Research of the Archaeological Institute of America. The figure numbers correspond with the author's references. These excavations throw much light on the classic period of Pueblo pre-history. Additional details are given in notes on two of the photographs. Thus, concerning Fig. 7, it is stated: "A deflector, customarily found between the fireplace and the ventilator opening, was not found in this kiva. Note the squared log on the banquette which formed a



FIG. 11. "GREAT CARE WAS TAKEN TO MAKE THE MASONRY BEAUTIFUL": A WALL REPRESENTING ONE OF FOUR CHIEF TYPES OF MASONRY AT CHETRO KETL, WHICH HAVE BEEN CORRELATED WITH THE BUILDING DATES REVEALED BY TREE-RINGS.

base for the roof support. Valuable dates were obtained from the timbers in this kiva." Again, a note on Fig. 9 states: "The circular structure in the background is the Great Sanctuary. The high circular wall on the extreme left is the East Tower. The low semi-circle framed in a square on the right is the West Tower."

BRITISH CHILDREN: A NEW SERIES OF STUDIES BY EDMUND BLAMPIED.

SPECIALLY DRAWN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY EDMUND BLAMPIED.



"SATURDAY."



"THERE'S GOIN' TO BE A 'ELL OF A ROW; YER CAT'S GAWN OFF WIV ME FARVER'S 'ADDICK."

We here' continue our new series of reproductions of drawings by Edmund Blampied, devoted to studies of British children. Two series of Blampied drawings preceded it in our pages. Last week we showed incidents from the life of

the "poor child and the rich child." Our drawings this week seem to suggest that poverty and squalor do not always succeed in crushing out *joie de vivre* or interest in the dramatic side of life—not at least among children!

A MOTOR-ROAD ON A ROOF: A TOP-STOREY CAR-TRACK. FACTORY TESTS UNDER HIGHWAY CONDITIONS IN TURIN.



HIGH ABOVE THE ROOFS OF TURIN: A STEEPLY BANKED CURVE ON THE AERIAL MOTOR-TRACK, USED FOR TESTING AND RUNNING-IN THE CARS OF A FAMOUS ITALIAN COMPANY.



THE WINDING ROAD THAT LEADS STEEPLY UP TO THE MOTOR-TRACK ON THE ROOF OF THE WORKS: A LORRY MAKING THE ASCENT.

A NOTABLE feature of Fascist Italy is the concentration on mechanical and technical achievement brought about by Signor Mussolini's ambition to put his country foremost in the activities most typical of modern civilisation. In the air, by sea, and on land the same trend can be seen: witness the Italian air-speed record, Marshal Balbo's Transatlantic mass formation flight, the liners "Rex" and "Conte di Savoia" with their record passages, and witness, also, the new tendencies in road construction illustrated by us on the opposite page. In all that concerns architecture, too, Signor Mussolini, conscious of his position as successor of the Cæsars, is acutely interested. At Littoria he has turned a desolate and fever-ridden marsh into a flourishing

[Continued on right.]



THE ROOF MOTOR-TRACK IN TURIN, WHERE NEW PRODUCTS OF A CAR-MANUFACTURING COMPANY CAN BE TESTED AND RUN-IN WITHOUT LEAVING THE PRECINCTS OF THE FACTORY: A UNIQUE AND SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED ROAD.



A BUSY DAY ON THE ROOF, WITH CARS OF ALL KINDS UNDERGOING TESTS: A SYMBOL OF THE NEW ITALY, WHERE ENDLESS CARE AND SKILL IS LAVISHED ON MECHANICS.

town; he has adorned Rome and other cities of Italy with fine new public buildings, and has had millions spent on the recovery of the ancient monuments of the Empire, restoring and renovating them so that they may stand, as nearly as may be, in their pristine grandeur. The photographs on this page illustrate a blending of these two preoccupations of modern Italy—architecture and mechanics. They show the motor-track on the roof of a famous Italian car factory in Turin. The track is built roughly in the shape of an ancient Roman chariot-racing arena, and is used for testing and running-in the products of the works, without the necessity for new cars to leave the factory for tests on the public roads.

NIGHT AS LIGHT AS DAY: NEW HIGH-SPEED ROADS FOR ITALIAN MOTORISTS.

AT the instance of Signor Mussolini, himself a very keen motorist and motor-cyclist, much attention has been devoted in Italy during recent years to the development of roads suited to the needs of modern motor traffic. Some of the new roads, built specially for high speeds, are claimed to be the finest in the world. Some have no intersections along their entire length, all cross-roads being carried on bridges; in others, such as the new road between Rome and Ostia, illustrated here, the illumination is so powerful that night is turned into day. Surfaces are such as to eliminate mud and dust and reduce the possibility of skidding to a minimum. A special road militia has been set up to act as police and also to carry out the functions performed by the motoring organisations in this country.



A TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF THE NEW MOTOR HIGHWAY IN ITALY; WITH MODERN PAVING FREE OF DUST AND MUD, AND POWERFUL LAMPS AT FREQUENT INTERVALS: A BUSY CROSS-ROADS, WITH A STREET MILITIAMAN CONTROLLING TRAFFIC.



ROAD ILLUMINATION THAT TURNS NIGHT INTO DAY, AND, WITH ALL BUT MOTOR TRAFFIC BARRED, RENDERS HIGH SPEEDS AS SAFE AS THEY CAN BE: A SECTION OF ITALIAN MOTOR HIGHWAY WITH POWERFUL LAMPS AT TWENTY-METRE INTERVALS ON EACH SIDE.



STREET MILITIAMEN, WHO PATROL THE ITALIAN ROADS OR CONTROL TRAFFIC; WITH A CARABINIERE (CENTRE).



A STREET MILITIA SENTRY AT NIGHT; WITH A MOUNTED MEMBER WHO GOES ON PATROL AND ATTENDS TO ACCIDENTS AND BREAKDOWNS.



THE NEW ROME—OSTIA HIGHWAY, BRIGHTLY ILLUMINATED SO AS TO SEEM A STRIP OF DAYLIGHT THROUGH THE NIGHT: A "SYMBOL OF OUR TIME," THE AGE OF FAST MOTOR TRANSPORT, WITH NO PRECAUTIONS THAT MAKE FOR SAFE DRIVING OMITTED.

THE FAMOUS GIRDWOOD SILVER TO BE SOLD: FINE LOTS FROM A GREAT EDINBURGH COLLECTION.

REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE AUCTIONEERS, MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON AND WOODS, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S.



A QUEEN ANNE WINE-CISTERN BEARING THE ARMS OF THE QUEEN: A PIECE MADE BY PHILIP ROLLES IN 1712.
(11 inches high; 27 inches long. Weight: 241 oz. 12 dwt.)



A GEORGE II. SCOTTISH TEA-SERVICE—TEA-POT AND STAND, CREAM JUG, AND SUGAR BASIN—BY WILLIAM AYTOUN, 1733.
(The tea-pot: 6 inches high. Total weight: 46 oz. 18 dwt.)



A WILLIAM III. MONTEITH BOWL, WITH A DETACHABLE RIM, BY ROBERT COOPER, 1701; AND A PUNCH-BOWL BY THE SAME MAKER, 1700. (The Monteith Bowl: 11 inches in diameter. Weight: 55 oz. 9 dwt.—The punch-bowl: 10½ inches in diameter. Weight: 36 oz. 13 dwt.)



A QUEEN ANNE PAIR OF SNUFFERS AND STAND BY THOMAS BRYDON, 1703; A CHARLES I. SWEETMEAT DISH BY WILLIAM MAUNDY, 1631; A CHARLES II. BELL-SHAPED MUG BY M.K.; AND A GEORGE II. POT BY EDWARD LOTHIAN, 1735.
(The first: 7 inches high. Weight: 9 oz. 15 dwt.—The second: 8 inches in diameter. Weight: 7 oz. 4 dwt.—The third: weight: 1 oz. 12 dwt.—The fourth: 4 inches high; weight: 8 oz.)

Continued.]

Anne wine-cistern came from the collection of the Earl of Home. The Aytoun tea-service is very much of a rarity, as it is one of the earliest complete Scottish tea-services known. The Assaymaster was Archibald Ure. It will be noted that the William III. Monteith bowl and the punch-bowl photographed together are of

[Continued on right.]

THE famous collection of old silver, antique furniture, glass and needlework, and objects of art and vertu, formed by the late Mr. John Girdwood, of Drumsheugh Place, Edinburgh, is to be sold in Christie's Great Rooms, in London, on December 13. Here we illustrate some of the silver; and may remark, in passing, that the furniture includes a pair of William and Mary long-case clocks—a grandfather and a grandmother—of identical design; Chippendale pieces of fine quality; and a William III. bridal chest which has a "sea-weed" inlay of holly in walnut. To return to certain of the subjects of our illustrations. The Queen

[Continued below on left.]



AN ELIZABETHAN GOBLET—THE STEM AND BASE OF SILVER; THE BOWL OF RETICULATED GLASS. (C. 1590.) (8½ inches high.)



AN ELIZABETHAN TIGERWARE JUG WITH SILVER-GILT MOUNTS, BY WILLIAM CATER, 1571; AND A JAMES I. WINE CUP BY T.B.
(The former: 9 1/8 inches high.—The latter: 7 1/8 inches high. Weight: 8 oz. 4 dwt.)



A GEORGE I. TEA-KETTLE, STAND, AND LAMP BY PETER ARCHAMBO, 1723—WITH AN OVER-ALL HEIGHT OF 14 INCHES; AND A WEIGHT OF 96 OUNCES 10 PENNY-WEIGHTS.

similar shape; but that the former is fitted with a detachable scalloped rim chased in relief with scrolls and cherubs' heads. The Charles II. bell-shaped mug is engraved "Suddie, Inverness." The maker's mark is M K conjoined. The George II. small spherical pot is by Edward Lothian, of Edinburgh: Assaymaster, Archibald Ure. It was probably used as a herb-infuser. The reticulated glass of the silver and glass Elizabethan goblet is that known as Vetro di Trina. The maker's mark on the Elizabethan tigerware jug is W.C. over a pig, for William Cater. The maker's mark on the James I. wine cup is T.B., with a boar's head below. The details of the George I. tea-kettle, stand, and lamp are: "By Peter Archambo, 1723—Britannia standard."

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK: NEWS ITEMS OF TOPICAL INTEREST.



THE BIRMINGHAM MUNICIPAL BANK: NEW HEAD OFFICES OPENED BY PRINCE GEORGE—ERECTED IN BROAD STREET AT A COST OF ABOUT £85,000.

On November 27 Prince George visited Birmingham, and had an enthusiastic reception when opening the new head offices of the Municipal Bank. In his speech at the ceremony, his Royal Highness paid a warm tribute to Mr. Neville Chamberlain, to whose initiative the bank owes its existence; and recalled the striking fact that the membership of the bank represents no less than one-third of the total population of Birmingham.



GUARDED AGAINST SNAKES THAT CAN SPIT VENOM, AIMING AT THE EYES: A "ZOO" KEEPER WEARING MOTOR-GOGGLES AS HE SEPARATES TWO SPITTING-COBRAS.

The correspondent who sends us this photograph notes that some of the cobras at the London "Zoo" can spit their poison to a considerable distance, and have a trick of aiming at the victim's eyes. Hence the keepers wear goggles when dealing with them. Special interest is lent to our illustration by the report recently published that the Pasteur Institute was experimenting with snake venom as a means of curing cancer.



A TRAIN ON BOARD SHIP FOR AN ATLANTIC CROSSING: THE L.M.S. ROYAL SCOT, AFTER HER 11,743-MILE TOUR IN AMERICA, RETURNS IN THE S.S. "BEAVERDALE."

The L.M.S. Royal Scot engine, with eight coaches, recently completed a great tour in the United States and Canada, and was shipped for the homeward voyage in the Canadian Pacific cargo-steamer "Beaverdale." The ship, with the train on board, left Montreal for Tilbury on November 24. In the St. Lawrence she grounded at Traverse Spit, but was soon refloated. During the tour the Royal Scot covered 11,743 miles, probably the longest journey ever done by a single train under its own steam, and was inspected by 3,021,601 people.

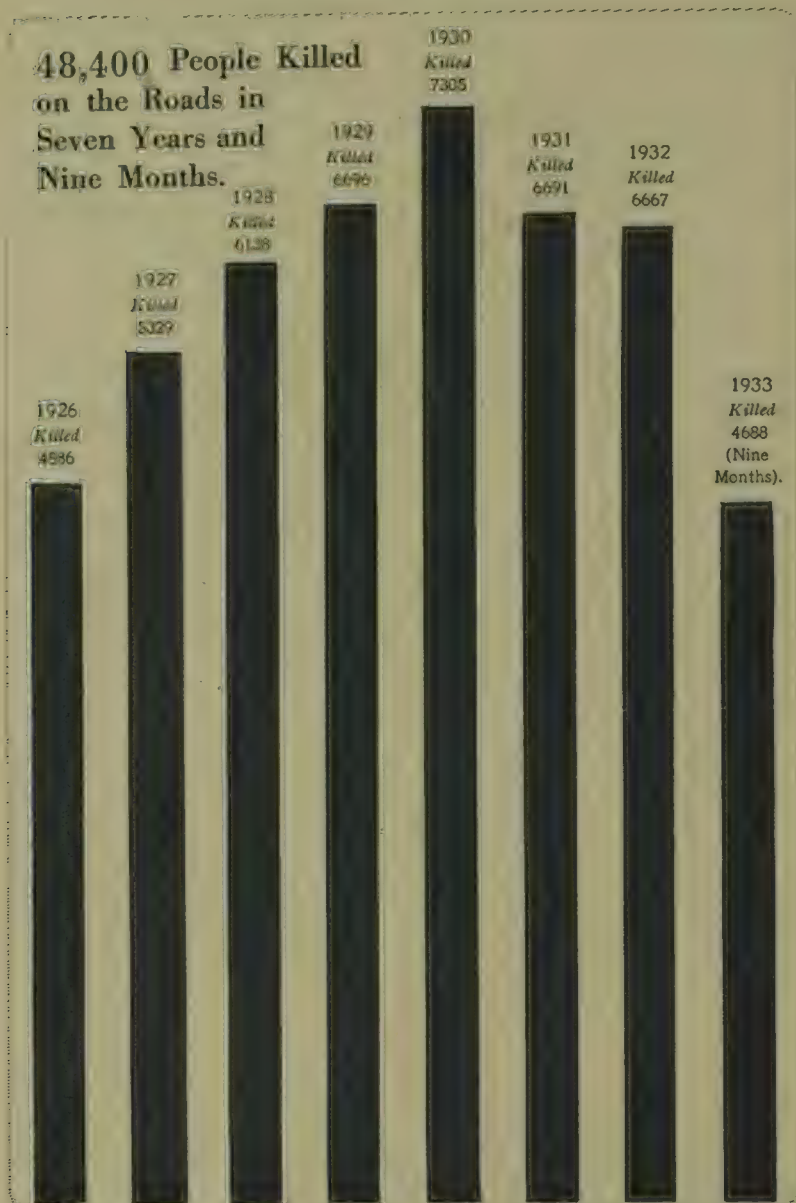


DRUG-SMUGGLING IN EGYPT: HASHISH PACKETS SHAPED LIKE BOOT-SOLES HIDDEN IN A RAILWAY REFRIGERATOR VAN—(ABOVE) THE VAN WITH A MAN (SEATED) HOLDING PACKAGES; (BELOW) PACKAGES CONCEALED IN THE WALL OF THE VAN.

Our illustrations show a refrigerating car, on the Palestine Railways, in the lower compartment of which was found 9 lb. of hashish, the import of which into Egypt is prohibited. The consignment was worth about £400. Secret information was received at Port Said that the refrigerating cars were being used for smuggling hashish, and a search by the Sinai Police at Kantara disclosed the hashish inserted into the wooden lining of the refrigerating car.



A VITAL QUESTION OF THE HOUR: FIGURES THAT ARE GIVING GREAT CONCERN TO ALL MOTORISTS.



NO FEWER THAN 4,688 PEOPLE WERE KILLED AND 151,396 INJURED IN ROAD ACCIDENTS OF VARIOUS KINDS CAUSED BY VEHICLES AND HORSES DURING THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF THE PRESENT YEAR.

Our diagram depicts vividly the increase in road fatalities during the years 1926 to 1930; and the slight decline during 1931 and 1932. Unfortunately, the numbers of dead and injured during the first nine months of 1933 are greater than those for the same months in 1932. Other casualty figures are tabulated below.

ROAD ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY VEHICLES AND HORSES IN ENGLAND AND WALES DURING THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1932 AND 1933.

	1932.	1933.
Fatal Accidents	4,227	4,533
Non-Fatal Accidents involving Personal Injury	122,069	127,953
Persons Killed	4,314	4,688
Persons Injured	141,711	151,396

ROAD ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY VEHICLES AND HORSES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Year.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1926	4,886	133,888	138,774
1927	5,329	148,575	153,904
1928	6,138	164,838	170,976
1929	6,696	170,917	177,613
1930	7,305	177,895	185,200
1931	6,691	202,119	208,810
1932	6,667	206,450	213,117
*1933	4,688	151,396	156,084
Total	48,400	1,356,574	1,404,974
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed and Injured.

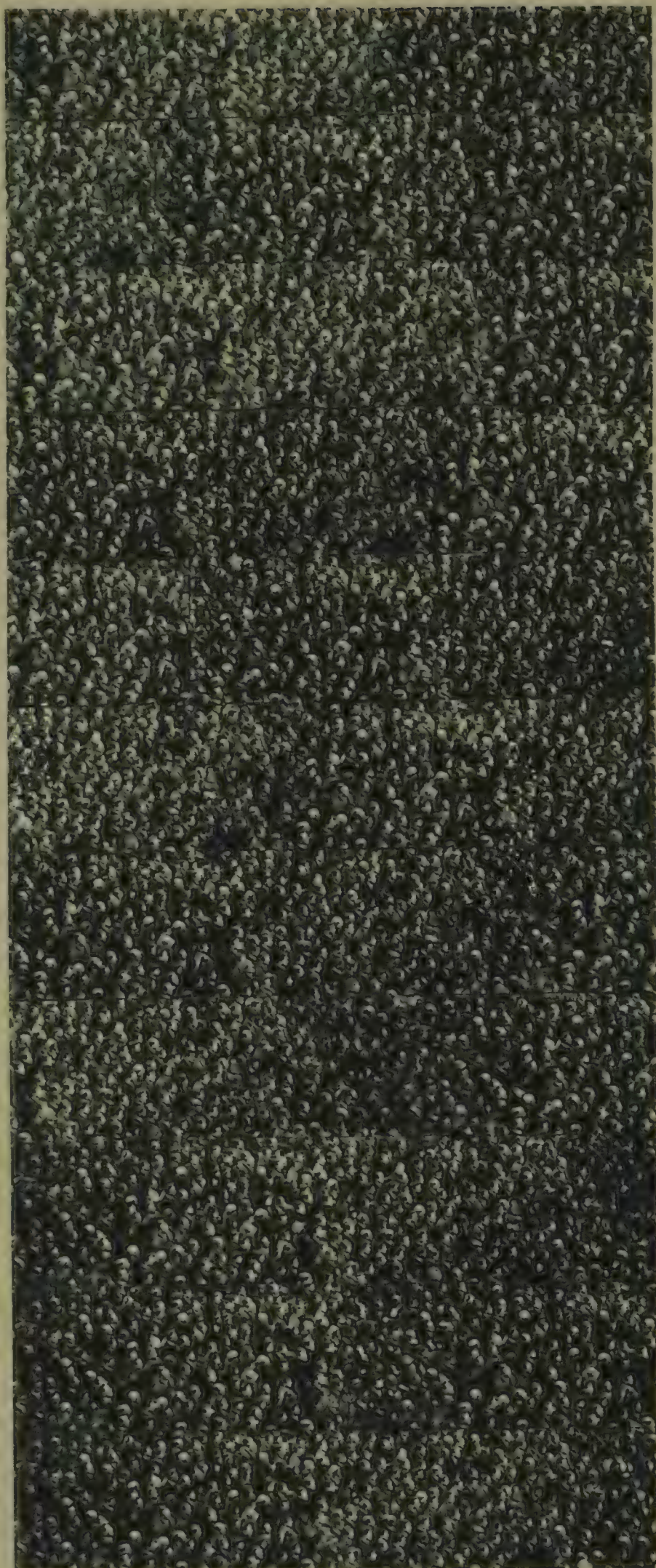
*First Nine Months only of 1933.

N.B.—These figures (except those for 1933) have been extracted from the Return to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons dated April 3, 1933, and published by His Majesty's Stationery Office.

CASUALTIES IN THREE WARS.

GREAT WAR (1914-1918):
Dead—1,104,890.
BOER WAR (1899-1902):
Killed or Died of Wounds 7,582
Died of Disease 13,139
NAPOLÉONIC WARS (1793-1815):
Dead—19,796.

The subject of casualties on the roads, always a matter of grave concern, is again causing much discussion in view of the figures announced in Parliament a few days ago and of articles in the newspapers. The casualty figures for the first nine months of 1933 show 4,688 persons killed and 151,396 injured—an increase of 374 killed and 9,685 injured over the first nine months of 1932. In a few days time, the Ministry of Transport will publish a series of statistics based upon careful inquiries as to the cause of accidents.* In the meantime, it is of interest to give details taken from the Home Office Return of accidents attributed to vehicles and horses during the year ending



4,688! A PHOTOGRAPH OF A CROWD EQUAL IN NUMBERS TO THE ROAD DEATHS (FROM ALL CAUSES) IN ENGLAND AND WALES DURING THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF THIS YEAR. With regard to the figures given above, it is additionally disturbing to note that 374 more people were killed and 9,685 more were injured on the roads in 1933 than during the same period in 1932.

December 31, 1932. These details are as follows: Motor Omnibuses and Coaches, 8760 accidents (575 fatal); Electric Tramcars and Trolley Buses, 4108 accidents (86 fatal); Motor-Cycles with side-cars, 5970 accidents (182 fatal); Motor-Cycles solo with pillion passengers, 9159 accidents (493 fatal); Motor-Cycles solo without pillion passengers, 27,202 (973 fatal); Private Cars, 60,883 accidents (1866 fatal); Motor-Cabs, 1954 accidents (74 fatal); Motor Vans and Lorries, 25,020 accidents (1324 fatal); Horse-drawn Vehicles, 3018 accidents (113 fatal); Horses ridden and led, 245 accidents (16 fatal); Pedal Cycles, 37,687 accidents (785 fatal)—a total of 184,006 accidents of which 6487 were fatal. Such figures, and those of 1933, should surely be yet another warning to all to observe the rules of Safety First, whether walking or in vehicles; and to recall that road-accidents may be due just as much to careless crossing and so forth as to vehicles, whether mechanically propelled or otherwise.

PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



THE NEWLY-APPOINTED HEADMASTER OF UPPINGHAM SCHOOL: MR. J. F. WOLFENDEN (WHO IS ONLY TWENTY-SEVEN AND IS A FELLOW OF MAGDALEN AND A HOCKEY INTERNATIONAL) AT BILLIARDS WITH HIS WIFE.

Mr. J. F. Wolfenden, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, has been appointed Headmaster of Uppingham School. He is succeeding the Rev. R. H. Owen, who is retiring next Easter. He obtained first-class honours in Lit. Hum., and spent a year at Princeton as a Davison scholar before his election at Magdalen. He has kept goal for the Oxford and English hockey teams.



MR. F. A. RADFORD.

Elected M.P. (Conservative) for Rusholme in the by-election on November 21, following the appointment of Sir Boyd Merriman to be President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division. Had a majority of 2899.



MR. ANNING BELL, R.A.

The well-known painter and craftsman. Died November 27; aged seventy. In his early days a versatile illustrator. Master of the Art Workers' Guild, 1921. Worked in stained-glass and mosaic (examples in Westminster Cathedral).



LORD WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

Elected Conservative M.P. for Rutland in the by-election on November 21, caused by the death of Mr. N. W. Smith-Carington. Had a majority of 1787, as against the Conservative majority of 11,640, in 1931.



THE BISHOP OF PLYMOUTH.

Dr. J. H. B. Masterman. Died November 25; aged sixty-six. Rector of St. Aubyn's, Devonport, 1896. Principal of the Middle Clergy College, Edgbaston, 1899. Subsequently Professor of History, Birmingham University. Bishop Suffragan of Plymouth, 1923.



LADY CARLISLE.

Injured in an aeroplane crash in China, when the Shanghai-Canton mail and passenger amphibian crashed on November 24 in Hangchow Bay in a thick fog. All passengers were injured; Lady Carlisle fracturing her ankle. Is a niece of Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister.



SIR MAURICE GWYER, K.C.

Solicitor to the Treasury since 1926. Appointed First Parliamentary Counsel by the Treasury, on the retirement of Sir William Montagu Graham-Harrison, K.C. Formerly legal adviser to the Ministry of Health, the Controller of Shipping, and the Insurance Commissioners.

THE DEATH OF AN AUTHORITY ON DOMESTICATED LIONS: MR. E. F. V. WELLS.

It is with great regret that we record the untimely death (in October) of Mr. E. F. V. Wells, a South African authority on the lion, who has so often contributed pictures of much interest to this paper. As recently as November 11, we were able to give a number of photographs of domesticated lions, taken by him and reproduced in connection with the appearance of his book, "Lions Wild and Friendly."



THE FOURTH EARL OF NORMANTON.

The well-known yachtsman. Died November 25; aged sixty-eight. He was a prominent figure at Cowes and in yachting circles generally; while his estate at Somerley, on the western border of the New Forest, enabled him to live the life of the country in the most spacious and dignified style.



M. CAMILLE CHAUMETS.

Minister of Interior in the last three French Governments. Formed a new Government on November 25. His Cabinet included M. Paul-Boncour, M. Daladier, M. Lamoureux, M. Sarraut, and M. Pierre Cot. Declared that his object was to reorganise French public finances.



LORD DERBY.

The most successful owner of the flat-racing season, which concluded on November 25. His horses won £27,619 in stakes. Lord Glanely was second, followed by the Aga Khan, Lord Astor, and Lord Woolavington.



MR. COLLEDGE LEADER.

Whose appointment as Lord Derby's trainer, in succession to the Hon. G. Lambton, was announced on November 24. His brothers, Messrs. Tom and Harvey Leader, are well-known Newmarket trainers. Mr. Lambton is one of the world's most famous trainers.



AN AMATEUR SEISMOLOGIST RECORDS THE BAFFIN BAY EARTHQUAKE: MR. SHAW, OF WEST BROMWICH, WITH HIS INSTRUMENTS.

An earthquake of great severity was recorded just before midnight on November 20 by Mr. J. J. Shaw's seismograph at West Bromwich. It was first thought to have occurred in the Black Sea or Caspian; but later Baffin Bay was given as the most probable location. Mr. Shaw is an amateur who has pursued seismology as a hobby for nearly thirty years. He is in business at West Bromwich.

AS THE AUTUMN LEAVES FALL, THE NEW FASHIONS ARISE.

WHEN the leaves fall, the fashions arise. In the autumn the classic phrase "I've nothing to wear . . ." is heard in a thousand homes, and when unobtrusive man points to cupboards apparently well stocked with dresses, he is told that no self-respecting woman could go out in one of them. Their line is all wrong now, and she would look "a trask"! And the odd thing is that very soon even the least knowledgeable of husbands can see that the feminine silhouette has changed. New fashions have been born: and women in Europe, Asia, Africa,

(Continued below on right.)



THE RETURN OF THE MUFF; AND NEW FUR FASHIONS: THE WAY IN WHICH FUR COLLARS ARE EXTENDED TO FORM A KIND OF "BREASTPLATE."

America, and Australia are following them—though some get a good deal closer than others! The question of how fashions can suddenly be accepted by all well-dressed women in all civilised countries is often discussed as if it were a miracle. It is nothing but a combination of well-organised business and general taste. Twice a year, before the two chief seasons, all the great fashion houses

(Continued below on left.)



THE TWO-COLOUR DRESS—A WINTER MODE: AN AFTERNOON MODEL WITH SLEEVELESS OVER-BLOUSE.

"CLASSIC": A BACKLESS EVENING DRESS WITH SHOULDER-STRAPS MEETING AT THE BACK OF THE NECK.

hold their parades of "Collections" of models—in February for the summer and in August for the winter. The dresses are designed by the greatest experts, and are shown to a select company, chiefly composed of professional buyers and fashion-writers. These people are responsible for the acceptance of some dress ideas and the rejection of others. Every fashion house has some unsuccessful models which do not take the fancy of women, for dress ideas may be launched, but do

(Continued above on right.)



FEATURES OF THE NEW AUTUMN SILHOUETTE FOR WOMEN: EPAULETTES, SHORT CAPES, SWAGGER COATS, AND SMALL, POINTED HATS.



THE NEW AUTUMN SILHOUETTE OF ELEGANCE: A PARADE OF FASHION SKETCHED AT AN IMPORT PRODUCTION AT THE COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE; SHOWING THE NEW LINE IN EVENING DRESSES, FEMININE FRILLS AND FURBELLOWS, SEVERE SIMPLICITY, AND SLIGHTLY BIZARRE SHOULDER-EFFECTS.

FEMININE ELEGANCE PARADES TO INAUGURATE THE WINTER.



FASHION DEFINITELY FEMININE TO-DAY: THE OUTSTANDING RUFFLE OUTLINING THE DÉCOLLETAGE OF AN EVENING DRESS AND THE FLOUNCES WHICH EDGE THE SKIRT ILLUSTRATING THIS TENDENCY.

not become fashions until they receive support from both buyers and customers. As soon as the mode is fixed, and when, in the general eye, it has reached its apogee, and is followed by the less fashionable and those with only a most modest dress allowance, it is dead to its creators. It has become democratised, and must be replaced by new styles showing a slightly different line. Fashion, in fact, must have an eternal renaissance and be for ever young and for ever new. That is where its eternal charm lies, and why women find the constant pursuit of it so entrancing a sport. On these pages may be seen some examples of the 1933 winter fashions which have been successfully launched. They were sketched by our artist as illustrations of the silhouettes of the moment, a graceful feminine one.

FROM THE DRAWINGS BY J. SEMONT.



THE SUMPTUOUS DISPLAY OF FUR: AN OUTSTANDING FEATURE OF MANY OF THE NEW AUTUMN MODELS FOR FORMAL WEAR.

ADVENTURE ON THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY: A LINE BANDITS HAVE BEEN HARRYING.

By PETER FLEMING, Author of "Brazilian Adventure."

Reuter reported on Nov. 27 that the Trans-Siberian express, westward-bound, had been wrecked and pillaged by bandits some forty miles east of Tsitsihar. Mr. S. R. Venning, a Londoner, was among the 600 passengers. A message from Kobe stated that he was safe. The bandits unbolted a section of the rails and laid in wait until the train, which was travelling at some fifty miles an hour, jumped the metals, all but four of the coaches somersaulting down an embankment. They then fired on the passengers as they were freeing themselves from the carriages. Eighty Japanese soldiers on the train fired and drove off the bandits. In which connection it may be noted that figures recently issued show that in Fengtien Province alone there were 4874 raids by bandits between January and July of this year; and that in these 719 persons were killed by bandits, 663 were wounded, and 3441 were kidnapped; while in the same period 2963 bandits were killed, 749 were wounded, and 685 were taken prisoner. The latest bandit activity lends particular interest to the article that follows.

MOSCOW was linked with Vladivostok when the Trans-Siberian Railway was completed as far as its junction with the Chinese Eastern Railway in 1904. Eleven years later, the construction of the Amur line, which branches off at Chita to skirt the boundary of what is now Manchukuo, via Habarovsk, gave Russia an all-Russian route to the Pacific. To-day the system serves a vast area whose economic wealth is commensurate with its size, and which is still in the early stages of systematic development. East of the Urals, its feeder lines are relatively unimportant, with one exception. From Novosibirsk, a branch going south to Semipalatinsk connects the Trans-Siberian with the Turksib Railway, which runs down to Tashkent, in Russian Turkestan. The rapid completion of this line two years ago, brilliantly lyricised by the film-director Pudovkin, was an effective bit of window-dressing in the first Five-Year Plan; but from the scanty information available it would appear that the Turksib is still living largely on its reputation. It is worth noting that from Verchne-Udinsk, just east of Lake Baikal, a motor-road to Urga provides a means of access to Outer Mongolia which may one day have considerable cultural and strategic significance.

The Trans-Siberian is potentially the most important railway in the world. Potentially, because in its present condition it could hardly stand up to the strain imposed by any sudden outbreak of activity, whether strategic or economic. It is true that the line has been double-tracked from Omsk to a point just west of the Chinese border. But the rolling stock is old; much of the permanent way has only a precarious title to that epithet; and normal traffic does not appear to be sufficiently heavy to provide an incentive for remedying these conditions. It is a second-rate railway with a first-rate future.

The Trans-Siberian offers to the traveller from Europe the quickest and, perhaps, the most interesting route to China. A first-class ticket from London to Harbin costs about £85, exclusive of food (meals on the train can be paid for in *valuta*); and the journey takes—barring accidents—only ten days. Three express passenger-trains leave Moscow for the Far East every week; one of them is

compartment is commodious and clean, and if he is travelling (as I was) alone he will probably get it to himself after the first day or two. The dining-car makes a brave show, though it will not be long before he discovers that the wine in those sleek bottles is undrinkable; that the contents of the cruet are of interest rather to the geologist than to the epicure; and that he has become horribly familiar with every whorl on the fly-blown icing of those sugar cakes. If he is wise, he has brought a

few provisions with him, though he will find the fare in the dining-car quite edible, if not Lucullan.

A week later, looking back on days which seemed at the time to have all the same colour, as well as the same smell, he is surprised to find how much of variety they contained. He saw the wooded foothills of the Urals give place to the desolate plains of the "Black Soil Belt," where man and his beasts appear forlorn, microscopic toys.

detachment to the northward, and for the next twenty-four hours the line winds tortuously through the passes of Buriat-Mongolia, the scenery of which is operatically jagged. The Manchurian frontier, however, is approached through rolling and illimitable grass plains, on which a caravan in the middle distance is dwarfed to the dimensions of a tea-leaf on a billiard-table.

My journey eastward in June of this year offered only one striking contrast (of which more anon) with a similar journey undertaken on the eve of the Japanese occupation of Manchuria in September 1931. The train stops at a few big towns—at Sverdlovsk, formerly Ekaterinberg, where they shot the Tsar, and now the centre of an important industrial district in the Urals; at Omsk, where imprisonment provided Dostoevsky with the material for his "Notes From a Dead House"; at Novosibirsk, a "boom" town on the edge of the great Kuznetsk coal-basin, which has grown in thirty years to be the capital of Siberia; and at Irkutsk, a much older city, where they bayed and butchered Kolchak. As far as it was possible to judge from feverish twenty-minute constitutional in their railway stations, all these places have grown during the past two years, in size if not in beauty. In the small villages the peasants still wear that chronically bemused appearance which should be studied, however cursorily, by anyone who wants to talk about the "tempo" of the Five-Year Plan. There were more eggs and milk on sale at the little stations than in 1931, and it seems that the famine conditions prevailing over large areas further south have not spread to Siberia. In the sidings quantities of



A TRAIN OVERTURNED ON THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY: PASSENGERS GETTING OUT OF THE WINDOWS OF COACHES.

"Considerably embittered, I climbed out of the carriage, which was tilted at an angle of forty-five degrees, and under cover of the confusion took the photographs which accompany this article and the smuggling of which gave me a *mauvais quart d'heure* with the Russian Customs five hours later."

Then, after two days when it seemed that the world would be for ever flat and empty, the welcome hills reappeared, and if the *taiga* (the Siberian forest of birch and fir) did not offer him those glimpses of "the benign, lazy bear, and black-yellow furry tiger, colourful pheasant, polar sea-gull," which the railway's tourist pamphlet promised, at least it dressed the naked earth becomingly. As he went further east, Asia declared herself in the onlookers at the little stations; slanting eyes in yellow faces stared from beneath the outlandish fur caps of Mongol herdsmen.

The last lap was the best. After leaving Irkutsk, the railway skirts the southern shore of Lake Baikal, said to be the deepest fresh-water lake in the world and to

machinery still stand in open trucks, with an air of being misunderstood. Rusty barbed wire and cluttered-up redoubts on some of the more easterly bridges still recall the cosmopolitan crusading which lingered in Siberia as an aftermath of the Great War. The big garrison at Dauriya, just short of the Chinese border, has not been materially enlarged, though military concentration is said to be proceeding steadily in the Amur district along the frontiers of Manchukuo. In a word, conditions on and about the railway seem to be much the same as they were two years ago, with a slight tendency to improvement.

The only difference observable between the "Luxury Express" and the train in which I made the journey two years ago was that, whereas the latter remained on the rails and completed its journey, the former failed (admittedly by a narrow margin) to do either of these things. We were due at the Manchurian border at 8 a.m. on June 15. At 6 a.m. on that day the express was travelling at full speed down a long, straight decline, at the bottom of which there is a small station. The line at this point is single-track, and the driver, seeing—too late—that the signals were against him, attempted to pull up in the station. His emergency brakes, however, were unequal to the occasion, and the train, still travelling at a considerable speed, plunged into a long, curved siding which appeared to me to have been especially designed for the reception of runaway trains.

But, alas! for whatever purpose it was designed, it was designed a long time ago: the sleepers were on the verge of decomposition. The engine left the rails; the two leading coaches plunged down a thirty-foot embankment and overturned; and I awoke to receive a shattering blow from a falling suitcase.

Considerably embittered, I climbed out of the carriage, which was tilted at an angle of forty-five degrees, and, under cover of the general confusion, took the photographs which accompany this article, and the smuggling of which gave me a *mauvais quart d'heure* with the Russian Customs five hours later.

By a miracle, and partly owing to the fact that the leading coaches were the mail-van and the dining-car, no one had been injured.

With a German family—the only other foreigners on the train—I was able to proceed in an undamaged coach after a few hours' delay; and before long we were admiring the tastefully-designed flag of Manchukuo as it flew over Manchuli, a desolate village whose mixed Russian and Chinese population has now been augmented by 200 Japanese officials. Our Russian fellow-passengers we left standing disconsolately round the wreckage in the rich pastures of the Mongolian plateau. For the first time during their journey on the "Luxury Express," they were indeed in clover.



A TRAIN OVERTURNED ON THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY: THE TWO LEADING COACHES AFTER THE ACCIDENT; AND THE LAMENTABLE CONDITION OF THE PERMANENT WAY.

described as a "luxury train," though for what reasons I, after travelling on both sorts, was unable to discover. At present they are carrying very few foreign passengers, but, in point of fact, both the discomforts and the monotony of the journey have been greatly exaggerated.

If the traveller has broken his journey at Moscow, he will almost certainly be glad to resume it again; he boards the train with a light heart. His two-berth

cover an area larger than Belgium. The line here runs at the base of tall cliffs, passing through some forty small tunnels. (Presumably in recognition of the extreme vulnerability of this section of the line, the new second track has been built round outside the tunnels, on each of which a sentry is posted.) Above the low-lying mists which give to the lake its local name of "the Grey-haired," the snow-streaked peaks of mountains are reared in curious

A MYSTERY-SHIP NO LONGER: THE BARQUE "PARMA"—ALL WELL.



THE LATEST PROOF OF THE SAFETY OF THE "PARMA": THE BARQUE PHOTOGRAPHED IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC, FROM THE BLUE STAR LINER "AVELONA STAR," AFTER THE FEARS OCCASIONED BY THE WASHING UP AT DEAUVILLE OF A DEAD SEAMAN WEARING A "PARMA" LIFE-BELT.

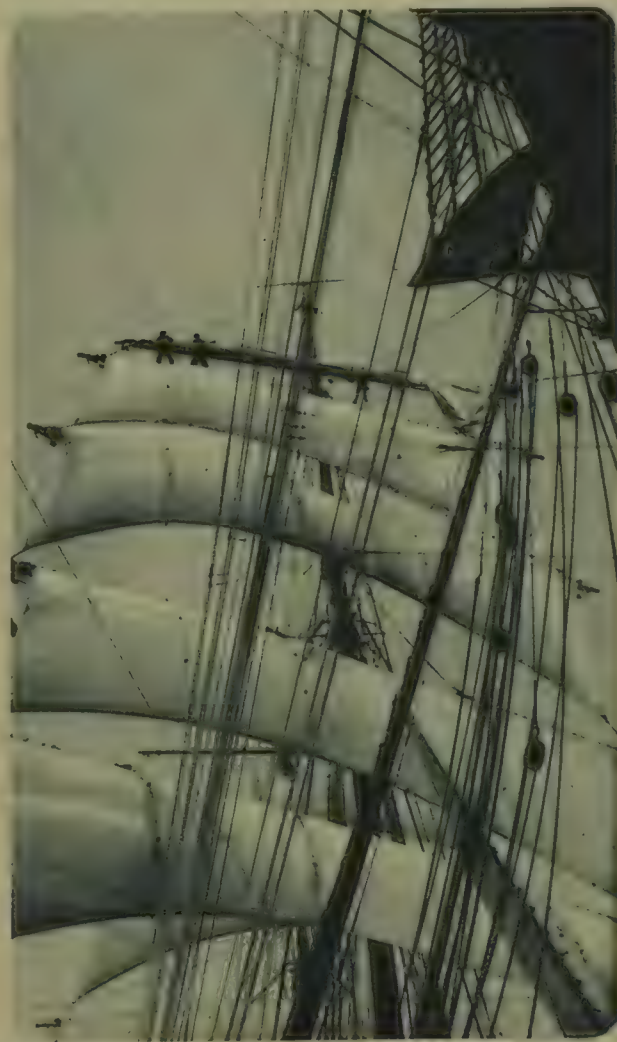


THE FIRST PROOF OF THE "PARMA'S" SAFETY, AS SHE WAS PASSED BY THE "LLANGIBBY CASTLE" IN THE BAY OF BISCAY: THE FINNISH FOUR-MASTER, RECORD-BREAKER OF THE GRAIN RACE, SEEN AGAINST A BANK OF CLOUD PURSUING HER LONELY VOYAGE TO AUSTRALIA.

The mystery of the "Parma" is a mystery no more. When, on October 28, the body of a seaman wearing a life-belt of the "Parma" was washed up at Deauville, and when no official news of her had been heard for several weeks since she sailed from England on October 6, there were fears for her safety, as reported in our issue of November 11. Since then, however, news has come that she has been sighted twice, pursuing her voyage south with all well. She was seen first in the Bay of Biscay by the "Llangibby Castle," from which our lower left-hand photo-



THE BEAUTY OF THE SAILS IN A SQUARE-RIGGED SHIP, WITH A FINE BREEZE BELLING THEM OUT: THE "PARMA'S" FOREMAST, WITH ALL BUT THE FORE SKYSAIL SET.



APPRENTICES AT THE TOP OF THE MAINMAST TAKING IN A ROYAL: A SCENE DURING THE "PARMA'S" RECORD EIGHTY-THREE DAY PASSAGE LAST SPRING.

graph was taken by one of our readers as the two vessels passed at close quarters on the morning of October 16. Four weeks later, on November 12, the "Parma" was again seen, this time by the "Avelona Star," which passed her about 450 miles off the coast of Brazil. She was then south of the Line, making about eight knots with all sails set, and, as our upper photograph shows, she made a magnificent spectacle. The two photographs on the right were taken during her last voyage from Australia, illustrated, with an article by Mr. A. J. Villiers, in our issue of August 5.

THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



A NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL IN LONDON, WHICH THE KING HAS ARRANGED TO OPEN:
THE LIBRARY AND LECTURE-HALL AT ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

It was announced recently that H.M. the King had graciously consented to open the new Medical School at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington. The opening ceremony has been arranged for December 12; and it is understood that his Majesty will be accompanied by the Queen and the Duchess of York. The new Medical School at St. Mary's has been designed by Sir Edwin Cooper, A.R.A. It is interesting to note that 5550 in-patients and 45,827 out-patients were treated at the hospital in 1931.



LOWERING SIGN-POSTS TO MOTORISTS' EYE-LEVEL:
A FAMOUS WARWICKSHIRE POST BEING SHORTENED.

The correspondent who sends us this photograph notes: "One of the first sign-posts to be sawn down to half its original length (in pursuance of a Ministry of Transport order) was that opposite 'The Carrier's Cottage' at Bickenhill, Warwickshire; both made famous by an historic oil-painting." Sign-posts are now to be reduced to the motorist's eye-level, which is lower than that of the old horse-vehicle drivers.



THE WEEK'S TREASURE AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT:
AN ELABORATE PAINTED VASE IN CHELSEA PORCELAIN.

The influence of Sevres is obvious in this vase—a specimen of the more elaborate kind of porcelain made in England about 1770—but the painting of a river scene which occupies the panel shown is in a peculiarly English style. This scene was painted by a Chelsea artist named Zachariah Boreman (b.1737, d.1810). The other side bears a figure from an engraving by Beauvarlet, after Greuze, entitled "La Maman."



THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE AT JERUSALEM IN
DANGER OF COLLAPSE: SOME OF THE SERIOUS CRACKS
WHICH HAVE APPEARED IN THE DOME AND WALLS.

It was reported recently that the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem was in danger of collapse. The north and south walls have been shored up with baulks of timber, but they are badly out of the perpendicular and unfit to support the dome. The trouble is due to penetration of water from the flat roof into the interior of the walls.



AN APT SENTENCE: A WOMAN MOTORIST WHO HAD FATALLY
INJURED A CHILD SENT BY A DETROIT JUDGE TO VISIT
CHILD VICTIMS OF ACCIDENTS IN HOSPITAL.

The woman seen in our illustration was convicted of running down and killing a child at Detroit, U.S. The judge, seen here with her, sentenced her to sixty days in a House of Correction, and also ordered her to visit the casualty wards of a receiving hospital, to see child victims of other road accidents, once a month for two years.



THE THIRD REVOLUTION IN CUBA WITHIN THREE MONTHS: A TYPICAL SCENE IN HAVANA
DURING THE FIGHTING—SOLDIERS REMOVING A WOUNDED MAN; AND ANOTHER DEAD
ON THE PAVEMENT.

Another revolution in Cuba—the third within three months—began early on November 8, when the A.B.C. organisation, backed by ex-officers, attempted to overthrow President Grau San Martin and his Government. Camp Columbia, where part of the Army held out against the rebels, was bombed by aeroplanes for two hours. The rebels seized all the police-stations in Havana, besides the barracks, supply depot, and arsenal at San Ambrosio, and were joined by troops at the fortress of Atares. The Government brought reinforcements from Matanzas. Loyal troops recaptured the police-stations and barracks, and, supported by gun-boats in the harbour, attacked San Ambrosio, using the British-owned Central Railway Station for machine-gun posts. Eventually, the rebels evacuated San Ambrosio and retired to the Atares Fortress, which, after bombardment, surrendered next day. The casualties on both sides, and including civilians accidentally hit, were given as over 100 killed and 185 wounded. No British subjects were reported among them.



A COURT MARTIAL AT CAMP COLUMBIA, HAVANA, AFTER THE CUBAN REVOLT, IN WHICH
OVER 100 WERE KILLED: A SERGEANT, A CORPORAL, AND A PRIVATE OF THE REBEL
FORCES BEFORE THE TRIBUNAL.

**THE KAISER'S APPLE-PIP TREE WATCHED
BY THE WORLD'S MEN OF THE TREES:
STORIES OF ARBORICULTURE TOLD BY PHOTOGRAPHS
THAT ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION IN LONDON.**



IN THE FOREST THAT PROVIDED THE TIMBER FOR WESTMINSTER HALL WHEN IT WAS BUILT BY WILLIAM RUFUS AND AFTER THE DEATH WATCH BEETLE HAD RAVAGED IT: AN ANCIENT SIRE AT WHILIGH, IN SUSSEX.



AN APPLE TREE GROWN BY DR. BRUCE, NOW RECTOR OF HURSTMONCEUX, FROM ONE OF SIX PIPS GIVEN TO HIM BY THE KAISER IN 1912.



ONE OF THE LARGEST CEDARS IN ENGLAND: A FINE TREE AT PAINS HILL, COBHAM, SURREY; TYPICAL OF THE TREES CHERISHED BY THE MEN OF THE TREES.

THE very interesting photographs here given are from the Men of the Trees Exhibition of Photographs of Trees, which is being held in the Ilford Galleries, High Holborn, and is to remain open until December 31. The Men of the Trees is a voluntary society of tree-lovers who are working to create a universal tree sense and to encourage all to plant, protect, and care for trees everywhere. A word as to one of our reproductions. In 1912, Dr. Bruce, now Rector of Hurstmonceux, was acting as Chaplain to the English Church in Bad Nauheim. The Kaiser, at his request, gave him six pips from an apple he was eating. Dr. Bruce sold five to aid Church funds. From the sixth he grew the tree illustrated. (See a letter from the Kaiser on another page.)

PHOTOGRAPHS REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE ILFORD GALLERIES, 101, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1.



PLANTED BY QUEEN ANNE, WHO DEDICATED EACH TREE TO ONE OF HER SEVENTEEN CHILDREN: THE LIME AVENUE THAT IS THE PRIDE OF BONAR LAW COLLEGE, ASHRIDGE PARK.

"BROCK" BECOMES A FILM STAR: THE ELUSIVE BADGER KINEMATOGRAPHED.

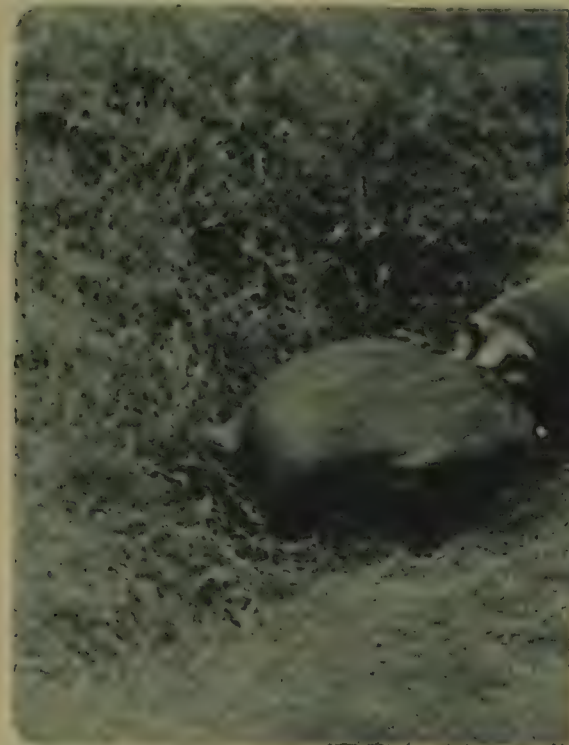
PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE FILM, "BROCK, THE BADGER"; REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF BRITISH INSTRUCTIONAL FILMS LTD.

Anywhere in the British Isles where there are wooded slopes, hills covered with bracken, or tracts of open country—in fact, in almost any district, so long as it is not too cultivated—you may find the last of our English bears, the badger. The badger lives underground in an earth which it digs out for itself. These earths extend many yards underground and are often occupied for many generations. Down below, in the earth, the baby badgers are born. At first they remain hidden underground, on a bed of bracken carried in by their mother. They are fat little creatures and like to nestle together. As soon as they can walk they come

to the mouth of the earth to survey the world, and a week or so later may be found gambolling about outside. Soon, as is the case with all adult badgers, the great business of their life will be finding food. When hunting, a badger often makes for cultivated land, for there there will be moles. His keen nose will lead him to these burrowing animals, and if a mole is foolish enough to show itself near the surface, it is dug up quickly, killed, and carried off. The badger sometimes kills its prey by biting, but more often it kills by treading with its strong claws. The badger does not always get such large meals. An illustration shows one on a fallen tree. Under the bark he will find hidden insects, which will help to make a meal. A small insect is not much of a mouthful, but when the hunter is finding them all through the night, by morning he has made quite a substantial repast. A well-grown badger weighs about 30 lb. and, for its size, is one of the strongest creatures found in the wilds. It has powerful short legs, and long, thick claws which are excellent for digging; a short thick neck; and jaws which are long and so powerful that you cannot dislocate them without smashing the skull.

All night the badger wanders about the woodland glades, looking for food. If two badgers cross each other's path they enjoy a grand rough-and-tumble together. Their skin is so loose that if they are seized by the scruff of the neck they can turn their heads and bite the attacker. Sometimes the badger wakes early in the evening and goes hunting while the rabbits are still out along the hedgerow. They dart in as the badger noses along, seeking a burrow to enter. The quiet field is suddenly disturbed by a rabbit's scream, and the badger brings its prey to the mouth of the burrow to enter and there settles down to a hearty supper. The chief weakness of badgers is for sweet things, and they can easily be attracted to the mouth of their earth by a tin of treacle, of which they are passionately fond. They indulge this craving for sweet things by tracking down bees' nests, which they tear to pieces in search of honeycomb. Naturally, the bees are furious at the thieving attack and swarm round the intruder, but their stings are useless against the thick, strong coat of the badger. At last, perhaps, one bee alights on the badger's tongue, when off he dashes to ease the pain in the cool water of a pond. When the

fields flood the badger has to hunt along the margin of the floods for food. Then sometimes, driven by hunger, he creeps through the woods at night towards the farmer's poultry yard. But he is not a poultry thief, and is really after a good meal of chicken food, if it happens to come his way. On one occasion a badger was observed to run across a hen who had strayed from the yard and made her nest in a field. There is no doubt which was the more frightened! However, the hen would not be content with her triumph, but followed her enemy up! It was entirely her fault that he doubled on his tracks and made the best use he could of the undefended eggs; and when he could eat no more he took one in his mouth and went off with it!



ONE OF THE SHYEST (THOUGH NOT RAREST) BRITISH WILD ANIMALS SPIED ON BY THE KINEMATOGRAPH CAMERA: BADGER CUBS AT PLAY.



THE BADGER CUBS ENJOYING A GOOD TUSSELE OUTSIDE THE EARTH: A "STILL" FROM A BRITISH FILM OF WILD BADGERS.



A TRIUMPH OF STALKING-CUNNING AS WELL AS OF PHOTOGRAPHY: A SOLITARY BADGER ON HIS TWILIGHT HUNTING-ROUNDS.



A CLOSE-UP OF A WILD BADGER; SHOWING PLAINLY THE CHARACTERISTIC MARKINGS ON THE HEAD: "BROCK" PROSPECTING RABBIT-BURROWS.



AFTER "SWEET TACK": A BADGER DIGGING OUT HONEY, UNMINDFUL OF THE ANGRY BEES, WHICH ARE POWERLESS AGAINST HIS THICK COAT.



A BADGER CLIMBING ON TO A FALLEN TREE TO LOOK FOR INSECTS UNDER THE BARK: A TENSE POSE OF THE GREATEST INTEREST.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THREE score years and ten were the Psalmist's accepted limit of life, and a rare survival to four score years meant only "labour and sorrow." Nowadays medical and social science has increased our allotted span, and the melancholy Jaques might have to amplify his remarks on the seven ages of man. Even to-day, however, it is surely exceptional for a man of ninety to write a volume of reminiscences with his own hand, and with all the vigour and vivacity of nineteen. That feat is accomplished in "FOUR SCORE YEARS AND TEN." By General Sir Bindon Blood, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Representative Colonel-Commandant, Royal Engineers. With eight illustrations and four Maps (Bell; 16s.). In this delightful book there is no touch of nonagenarian senility; none of that prolix garrulity common in the writings of old age. The veteran's eye is not dimmed, nor his natural force abated. His memory must be marvellously clear and retentive, for on it, having kept no diaries, he has relied for this rich and varied record of his life up to 1906. He was born, by the way, in the same year as *The Illustrated London News*—1842. One realises the lapse of time covered by his career from allusions to friendships with famous men whose names have passed into history, already bygone heroes when men of sixty were at school. Thus we find him, in 1865, meeting at Aldershot "Lieut. - Colonel 'Charlie' Gordon," already known as "Chinese Gordon," whom he urged, unsuccessfully, to go with him to India. Again, in 1872, he meets in India "Major Evelyn Baring, R.A.," then Private Secretary to the Viceroy, "afterwards Lord Cromer of Egyptian fame."

While trusting to memory for his own doings, however, Sir Bindon Blood proves himself a great reader by acknowledging his debt to "a long list of authors," including "Greeks and Romans who left us the stories of the great captains of their times, Machiavelli and others of his day, the Napiers, the Durands, H. G. Keene, Lord Roberts, and Winston Churchill (his A.D.C. in the Malakand campaign, 'and a right good one he was')." Recalling his training days in 1860, just before entering the Royal Engineers, he says again: "Not until many years after I got my commission did I know anything useful of the glorious and enthralling histories of Xenophon, Alexander and Hannibal, of the great and terrible Oriental leaders of the Middle Ages, or, in later times, of Marlborough, Frederick, Napoleon, or Wellington." During his subsequent service in India, where he spent thirty-two years, Sir Bindon Blood found himself more than once treading in the footsteps of "the great Emathian conqueror."

Besides India and Afghanistan, Sir Bindon Blood has seen service also in Egypt and in South Africa, where he learnt details of the Prince Imperial's death which amount to a new disclosure. His pages teem with stirring episodes of campaigning, adventures in big-game shooting, and amusing anecdotes. As a sportsman, he long held the record bag, for an Englishman, of fifty-seven tigers, and his encounters with some of them make thrilling reading. One allusion to wild life, of topical note just now, is the statement that "there were numbers of sea-serpents all along the Indian coast and that of Ceylon." Very interesting, too, is the story of the Koh-i-Noor diamond and its successive owners. When handed over to the British in 1849 (to become a Crown jewel) "it was taken charge of," we read, "by a high British official, who put it in his white waistcoat pocket and then forgot all about it—so that it narrowly escaped being sent to the wash with the waistcoat!" The Crown jewels, in Charles II.'s time, narrowly escaped being unlawfully annexed by the author's own ancestor, Colonel Thomas Blood, whose career, I believe, is the subject of a new film. After recording the facts, Sir Bindon adds: "The end of this affair was most strange, as the King pardoned Blood and his accomplices,

and granted him a pension of £500 a year for life." Rather a dangerous precedent!

Formerly books were written mainly by bookish people. Nowadays, I think, apart from fiction, professional writers or strictly literary folk are almost in a minority. At one time the "blood" (as the sporting man was called by Cambridge undergraduates in my day—now, alas! some forty years ago) would no more have thought of writing a book than of becoming Senior Wrangler. We have changed all that, at any rate in the wider world, for men of sport and adventure and social jollities are as diligent as any in putting pen to paper. Personally I am glad, for their doings are generally the most entertaining, if not the most profound. An excellent example is "Buck's Book." Ventures—Adventures and Misadventures. By Herbert Buckmaster. With twenty-six illustrations (Grayson; 15s.). The author is proud of being the son of a parson, like Nelson, Wren, and Tennyson, but his own career is hardly suggestive of "Scenes from Clerical Life." There is, however, a serious side to his personality.

Captain Buckmaster went straight from school to fight in the Boer War, and in the Great War he served for three-and-a-half years in France with the Royal Horse Guards. Shortly afterwards, in 1919, he founded that successful institution, "Buck's Club," which grew out of conversations with fellow-officers in a certain "stricken village" at the front. He made hosts of friends, both among brother officers and in civilian circles.

As the husband of two famous actresses—Gladys Cooper and (after the divorce) the late Nellie Taylor—he has, of course, much that is interesting to tell about the stage. His book, we are told, was written before his second wife's lamented death, and he wished it to appear without alteration. Consequently, it breathes throughout a spirit of happiness and gaiety. There is no touch of malice or recrimination; the pages bubble over with humour and geniality.

Memories of an old campaigner in many distant fields of the East, interspersed with episodes of sport and travel, go to the making of "SABRE AND SADDLE" By Lieut.-Colonel E. A. W. Stotherd. With

a Foreword by Sir Percy Sykes, and many Illustrations, Maps, and Plans (Seeley Service; 18s.). Colonel Stotherd has seen more of the world than most men. He had already visited the West Indies when, in 1888, he first went out to India and took part in the Burmese War of that and the following year. In 1893 he was sent to explore in Persia, where he had an exciting adventure with a band of robbers. Subsequently he served in the Tirah Expedition, and against the Boxers in China. Later chapters describe a voyage round the world. Sir Percy Sykes is fully justified in applying to Colonel Stotherd what Tennyson said of Ulysses:

Much have I seen and known,
cities of men,
And manners, climates, councils,
governments.

The Colonel appeals to our rising generation to keep their great heritage intact, quoting a poet (Mrs. Hemans) not much in fashion nowadays, unless as an element in the Victorian revival:

Wave may not foam nor wild wind sweep
Where rest not England's dead.

A Kiplingesque sentiment somewhat earlier than "The Seven Seas."

A book to attract Sir Bindon Blood, as a student of ancient wars and conquests, is "ALEXANDER THE GREAT." By Arthur Weigall. With Portrait and Map (Thornton Butterworth; 18s.). The author of this dramatic biography, formerly Inspector-General of Antiquities in Egypt, is a rare example of an archaeologist who has left the stony paths of research for the flowery meads of popular history. He has a sense of romance and a power of vivid narrative, enabling him to clothe the dry bones of the past with the living flesh of human interest. Here he adds to his long list of attractive works (including studies of Tutankhamen, Cleopatra, Antony, Nero, and Sappho of Lesbos) a full and frank memoir of the most amazing man of action that ever lived. Alexander differed from some great generals in being always himself "in the forefront of the battle." He is less akin to Napoleon, for example, than to Richard Cœur-de-Lion or Henry V., though his operations were on a vastly larger scale. Mr. Weigall portrays not only the fighter, but the man, a compound of engaging qualities mingled with fierce passions and boundless ambition.

Comparisons might be drawn, of course, between the mighty Macedonian and his Corsican counterpart in a later age, but a very different spirit pervades "NAPOLEON III." The Modern Emperor. By Robert Sencourt. With fifteen illustrations (Benn; 21s.). Here we have another historical biography of outstanding value, based on "enormous masses of new material" and casting an entirely fresh light on the protagonist of the Third Empire, both personally and politically. Mr. Sencourt gives also many auxiliary pen-portraits, such as those of Bismarck, the Empress Eugénie, Queen Victoria, Thiers, and Pius IX. Especially interesting to-day are the Emperor's prophetic remarks on Germany, made apparently when he was a prisoner after Sedan: "Do you know," he asked, with one of those curious anticipations of the future which give him such significance to-day; "Do you know what the dream of a united Germany will cost you? . . . In spite of herself, Prussia in twenty or thirty years will be forced to become aggressive. And then all her clever turns of diplomacy, all the valour of her troops, will avail her nothing. Europe will crush her."

Another dictum of Napoleon III.—whether before or after the Franco-German War is not quite clear—sounds like an utterance of the late M. Briand. "It is civil war to fight in Europe. . . . The time for conquests is over. . . . I long for the time when the great questions which divide Governments and peoples can be settled peacefully by European arbitration." This brings me to a batch of books concerning which I must be reluctantly brief. The most vital of modern problems is discussed by eminent publicists in a volume planned and edited by Mr. Leonard Woolf, "THE INTELLIGENT MAN'S WAY TO PREVENT WAR." By Sir Norman Angell, Professor Gilbert Murray, C. M. Lloyd, C. R. Buxton, Viscount Cecil, W. Arnold-Forster, and Professor Harold J. Laski (Gollancz; 5s.). Personal recollections of the fateful weeks preceding the great catastrophe foretold by Napoleon III., as they appeared to a novelist little concerned at the time with European politics, are vividly described in "THE OUTBREAK OF WAR, 1914." By E. F. Benson. With eight illustrations (Peter Davies; 5s.). I must mention also three recent additions to that admirable little series, Great

Lives, namely, "HAIG." By Brig.-Gen. J. Charteris; "NAPOLEON III." By Graham Brooks; and "NIETZSCHE." By Gerald Abraham (Duckworth; 2s. ea.).

Whatever setbacks the League of Nations may have suffered through recent events in Europe and the Far East, that institution has probably come to stay. Therefore, we may rank among the necessary works of reference "THE LEAGUE YEAR-BOOK, 1933." Second Annual Edition. Edited by Judith Jackson and Stephen King-Hall. With Foreword by Viscount Cecil (Nicholson and Watson, Ltd.; 12s. 6d.). Lord Cecil contends that, despite the Economic Conference and Disarmament delays, the League is an instrument quite efficient, if properly used, to deal with the world's unrest.—C. E. B.



A MODEL OF AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY MAN-OF-WAR, SCARCELY TO BE SURPASSED FOR DETAIL AND COMPLETENESS: A RECENT ACQUISITION OF THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM.

This remarkably fine model is almost certainly a contemporary dockyard reproduction of H.M.S. "Medway," a 60-gun fourth-rate, built at Rotherhithe in 1742. Identification is helped by the figurehead, which, instead of the usual lion of the period, is a finely carved river god. The original rigging has been preserved with the greatest care, or replaced where necessary with hand-made replica, exactly to gauge. A valuable addition to this interesting acquisition of the Royal United Service Museum is the ship's boats, as perfect in their details as the parent model.



A MODEL OF A FRENCH "SEVENTY-FOUR" THREE-DECKED SHIP OF THE LINE (ABOUT NATURAL SIZE): ONE FROM THE UNIQUE COLLECTION OF NAPOLEONIC MINIATURE SHIPS IN THE LIVERPOOL MUSEUMS.

The twenty-two miniature ship models made in Liverpool by French prisoners of war during the Napoleonic Wars are wonderful examples of craftsmanship. Most, including that shown here, are made from wood chip and wood shavings, even to the ropes. A few are made from bone. All date from 1795–1815. The average scale size is about 1-800, but nevertheless the detail and proportions are perfect. The prisoners used to lower their products in a basket from their high window to the street below, where the passer-by sometimes stopped to make a purchase. In this model a ship's boat is suspended at the stern, fitted with its proper complement of seats and oars.

Reproduced by Courtesy of the Liverpool Museums.

EXQUISITE SHIP MODELS AND A CONTEMPORARY PAINTING : AN IMPORTANT MARITIME COLLECTION PRESENTED TO THE UNITED STATES.



ONCE THE WORLD'S SWIFTEST SHIP: THE U.S. FRIGATE "CONSTITUTION"; A MODEL BUILT IN PART OF WOOD FROM THE ORIGINAL SHIP. (SCALE: 19-100TH IN. = 1 FT.)

THE Boston Museum of Fine Arts has been enabled to add to its permanent exhibition an important maritime collection presented by Mr. J. Templeman Coolidge. The ship models which form the nucleus of the collection are of sturdy and delicate workmanship, and were in many cases prototypes of the actual ships, the vessels being built from the models and not *vice versa*. We may elaborate as follows

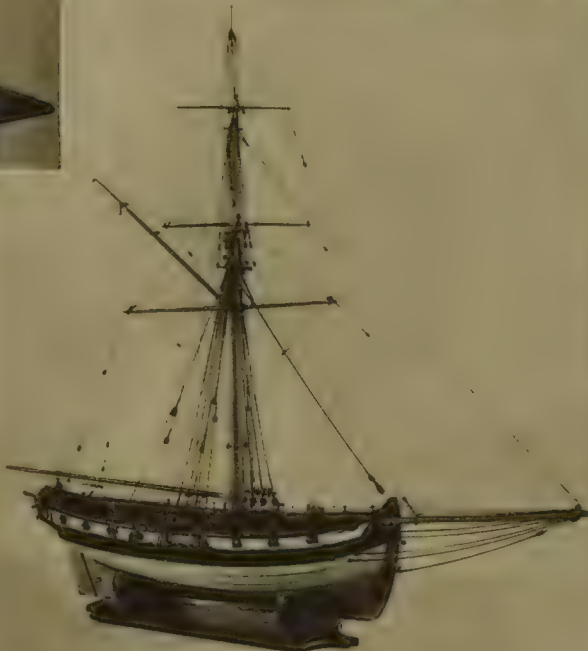
[Continued on right.]



"THE SOVEREIGN OF THE SEAS"; LAUNCHED IN 1637: A CONTEMPORARY OIL PAINTING ON VELLUM—THE ORIGINAL DESIGN FOR ORNAMENT AND COLOUR SUBMITTED TO KING CHARLES I. (5 FT. 5 IN. LONG BY 2 FT. HIGH.)

the descriptions given under the individual illustrations. The U.S. frigate "Constitution," launched in 1797, owed much to French design, and was, in her prime, the fastest ship afloat. She was of 1576 tons, carried 44 guns, and was designed by Joshua Humphreys, of Philadelphia, and built largely of live oak. The model, with rigging, hull carvings, and metal work, was built by Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Spicer. The painting of the "Sovereign of the Seas" is by Peter Pett. He submitted it to King Charles I., and it was later presented to Samuel Pepys, one of the first collectors of ship models, who refers to it in his diary. The cutter "Earl

[Continued in centre.]



A MODEL OF A BRITISH EIGHTEEN-GUN NAVAL CUTTER OF 1763, THE "EARL HOWE"—SUGGESTING THE TYPE OF HULL AND RIGGING ON AMERICAN WAR-SHIPS DURING THE REVOLUTION. (SCALE: 1/4 IN. = 1 FT.)

"Howe" contrasts in marked degree with the elaborate earlier European frigates. The "Royal George" model was lent to the Coolidge collection by Mr. F. C. Fletcher. The "Royal Charles" of 1673 was rebuilt in 1692 and renamed "Queen," and was again rebuilt in 1715 and renamed "Royal George." The French frigate of 1770-80 was found a few years ago in Germany, when certain parts were missing. They were restored by Mr. R. C. Anderson, of Southampton, after details from contemporary French publications.



A BRITISH SHIP OF THE LINE (C. 1740), WITH GUN DECK 144 FT., AND BEAM 41 FT.: A CONTEMPORARY MODEL IN BOXWOOD AND EBONY, PIERCED FOR FIFTY-EIGHT GUNS. (SCALE: 1/4 IN. = 1 FT.)



A MODEL OF THE "ROYAL GEORGE," AN ENGLISH 100-GUN FRIGATE OF 1715; RICHLY CARVED AND ADORNED. PROBABLY THE PRELIMINARY DESIGN FOR THAT VESSEL.



A CONTEMPORARY MODEL OF A FRENCH WAR-SHIP OF C. 1775, WITH ALL SAILS SET: A BEAUTIFUL MINIATURE MADE IN PEAR AND EBONY WOOD. (SCALE 1 : 48.)



A FRENCH FRIGATE OF 1770-80, CARRYING THIRTY-TWO GUNS: A CONTEMPORARY MODEL, WITH RIGGING AND POOP DECK RESTORED. (PROBABLE SCALE, 1 : 30.)

REPRODUCTIONS BY COURTESY OF THE BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.

THE APE IS FATHER TO THE MAN.

BEING AN APPRECIATION OF

"THE APE AND THE CHILD": By W. N. and L. A. KELLOGG.*

(PUBLISHED BY THE MCGRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY.)

THE experiment recorded in this volume was daring—namely, to "bring up" a young chimpanzee in the company of a human infant of about the same age, and as nearly as possible by the same methods. "According to our plan, the animal subject was to be fed upon a

bottle, clothed, bathed, fondled and given careful human treatment in every phase of its daily existence. It would be placed in a perambulator and wheeled. It would be induced at the proper time to walk upright as the human child is assisted in this process. It would learn to eat with a spoon as soon as it was able to eat at all by itself. Throughout its upbringing its mistakes would be gently and persistently corrected as are the mistakes of a child. It would be made a thoroughly

impression that, at least at this stage of development, the ape had somewhat the advantage of the comparison.

Gua, no doubt, had the start of her companion in several respects. She was physically stronger and more agile, and she was developing more quickly. Walking, however, was a greater effort for her, though she adapted herself very creditably and patiently to it, and, owing to the shape of her paws, she was at a disadvantage in handling small objects. Her vision was far quicker, and probably her hearing as well; she seemed to be less sensitive to pain than the baby, but to have very similar senses of taste and smell. Her capacity for laughter was even quicker than the boy's, and she was more ticklish! Matters of nursery routine, such as bed, bath, and clothing, came quite easily to her; but certain lessons of physical control taxed her powers, though she was clearly educable in such matters, and quite conscious of the discipline which was expected of her. It is surprising to learn that she showed less tendency than the boy to purely mechanical imitation.

Gua's affection for her protectors was unbounded, "at times amounting to an uncontrollable passion which nothing but physical contact, including embracing and kissing, would satisfy." It seems to have been largely identified with an extreme and touching sense of dependence. On the whole, her emotions, though again educable, were more unrestrained than the boy's, and it is significant, from the point of view of heredity, that by far the most powerful of them was fear. This sometimes took strange forms—for example, an uncontrollable terror at the sight (though not the smell) of toadstools. The experimenters were unable to find any satisfactory explanation of this peculiarity; apparently it is not a general characteristic of chimpanzees.

Various ingenious experiments were devised to test the relative capacities of the two "subjects" in learning. The result was a dead-heat. "After completing our survey of the results of this extensive training, we may still find ourselves in doubt as to which of the subjects is the better

pushed the stool across the space which separated her from the observer, and at once climbed up again." On another occasion, being unable to manipulate a bottle with her simian hand unless somebody "gave her a start" by tipping the bottle from its base, she took the experimenter's hand in her own and pulled it down to the base of the bottle. It is not easy to imagine a child of nine months "thinking out" these expedients. Both Gua and Donald were put through a series of elaborate "Gesell Tests for Pre-School Children." The final result of these experiments, carried forward from month to month, was 23 marks for Donald and 15 for Gua. We hope that the tests are conceived on sufficiently trustworthy principles to entitle Donald to the credit which nobody would grudge him in this difficult contest.

Gua had a language of her own, which the investigators were soon able to reduce to a system of perfectly recognisable and significant sounds. Donald had an obvious advantage in his capacity for development in this respect; but what is really astonishing to learn is that the ape seemed to have a greater power of understanding speech than its companion. The authors give long comparative tables of simple expressions which the two "subjects" showed themselves, by response in action, able to understand, and by far the longer list stands to the credit of Gua.

Whether the authors' final conclusions carry us much further towards the solution of the heredity-environment problem may be doubted. We quote it, however, for reflection. "It is clearly in defence of the capacities of the animal that the results to the present research are most significant. They strongly suggest that, if given sufficient opportunity, the animal subject may considerably outdo himself, particularly if he belongs at [sic] a high level in the biological scale. They stand, we think, as a concrete demonstration of the effects of the general environment upon performance in a variety of specific situations. In our opinion they show beyond a doubt that what one tests in any given experiment is never a virgin specimen

influenced only by its immediate surroundings. What one tests rather is an individual which at the start already possesses a well-developed equipment of reactions, many of which have been learned as a result of earlier influences. It is in part these reactions acquired in the past which influence the present activities of the testee. We can never with perfect fairness compare two different species unless we are sure that their early environments have been reasonably similar." We remain in some doubt whether this is a testimony for heredity or environment? Another doubt lingers: what did Gua's mother think of her when she returned to the family circle? Was she, after her human contacts, a better or worse chimpanzee-child? The mother may have strong views on the subject.



"THE HUGGING OF ONE SUBJECT BY THE OTHER, PARTICULARLY AT TIMES OF SCOLDING OR PUNISHMENT, IS A COMMON OCCURRENCE DURING THE LAST MONTHS": GUA AND DONALD IN EACH OTHER'S ARMS.

humanised member of the family of the experimenters, who would serve respectively in the capacities of adopted 'father' and 'mother.' Many of the highly developed customs of our society might thus become integral parts of its behaviour equipment in much the same manner that they are built into the human baby. As far as its immediate surroundings were concerned, the animal would never be given the opportunity to learn any other ways of acting except the human ways."

We have previously called attention to kindred interesting investigations. The object was to make a contribution to the old, but still crucial, inquiry concerning the relative influences of environment and heredity. It is to be noted that the experimenters were in no way aiming at the production of a "trained animal." What the little ape learned it was to pick up for itself, as far as possible, from its surroundings, subject to the usual methods employed in the upbringing of an infant. Nor was there any intention so absurd as to attempt the metamorphosis of a young ape into a young human being. The chimpanzee was rightly chosen as a species most easily susceptible of the proposed treatment and observation.

A young female chimpanzee (Gua), born in captivity, was taken from its mother at the age of seven-and-a-half months, and the programme was faithfully carried out for nine months. Gua's human companion was the experimenters' son, Donald, who was two-and-a-half months older. The training applied to both was the same, with inconsiderable differences, and development was tested and compared on a systematic plan of observation, which comprised health, eating and sleeping; dexterity, arm movements and walking; the senses; play; social and affectionate behaviour; emotional behaviour; capacity for learning; memory and recognition; intelligent behaviour; communication and language. Many of the results were surprising, and, on the whole, the book leaves us with the startling



"IN HER EARLIEST ATTEMPTS AT UPRIGHT WALKING WITH ASSISTANCE, THE APE CLINGS TO THE TROUSERS OF THE EXPERIMENTER AND KEEPS IN STEP WITH HIM": THE LITTLE CHIMPANZEE WEARING SHOES.



"IN WALKING UPRIGHT WITHOUT ASSISTANCE, THE CHIMPANZEE AT FIRST MOVES HER ARMS LATERALLY AS AN AID IN BALANCING": A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN WHEN SHE WAS ELEVEN MONTHS OLD.



"TOWARD THE LAST, GUA'S UPRIGHT WALKING IS CHARACTERISED BY A STRENGTH AND POISE NOT APPARENT DURING THE EARLY MONTHS. HER ARMS, ORIGINALLY USED AS AN AID IN BALANCING, ARE KEPT AT THE SIDES."

Illustrations reproduced from "The Ape and the Child." By W. N. and L. A. Kellogg. By Courtesy of the Publishers, The McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc. (See Review on this page.)

or the faster learner." Certainly some of Gua's achievements, involving what seems like a process of reasoning, in such matters as manipulating the latches of doors and windows, and overcoming obstacles in order to obtain desired objects, were in no way behind those of the human infant.

Closely akin to these, and equally remarkable, are the many examples of Gua's "intelligent behaviour." For example, once when she was in her stool, she was very anxious to climb out and come nearer to her "father," but was sternly commanded to "stay there." "At length she abruptly solved the problem in an astonishing and original manner. Her solution was such that she did not disobey the experimenter, and yet she had her own way. It seemed to serve as a sort of compromise between the two requirements. To accomplish it, she got down upon the floor, quickly



"THE KISSING REACTION SEEMS TO SERVE AS A SIGN OF FORGIVENESS OR RELIEF AFTER DIFFICULT OR TRYING SITUATIONS. IT IS USED BY GUA MANY TIMES A DAY": A TYPICAL EXAMPLE.

* "The Ape and the Child: A Study of Environmental Influence Upon Early Behaviour." By W. N. Kellogg, Associate Professor of Psychology, Indiana University, and L. A. Kellogg. Illustrated. (Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc.; 12s. 6d.)

BABY APE AND HUMAN CHILD TRAINED TOGETHER: PROGRESS TESTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS REPRODUCED FROM "THE APE AND THE CHILD." BY W. N. AND L. A. KELLOGG. BY COURTESY OF THE PUBLISHERS, THE MCGRAW-HILL BOOK CO., INC. (SEE REVIEW OPPOSITE.)



"RESPONDING TO THE COMMAND, 'SHOW ME YOUR NOSE,' THE CHILD SEIZES HIS NOSE BETWEEN THUMB AND FINGERS; GUA POINTS TO HERS WITH HER INDEX FINGER."



AN EXPERIMENT IN SOUND-LOCALISATION WITH HEADS ENCASED IN CLOTH HOODS: RESPONSES OF CHILD AND APE TO CALLS FROM BEHIND—DONALD (ABOVE) MOVING SLOWLY IN A CIRCLE, WHILE GUA TURNS QUICKLY AND GOES STRAIGHT TO THE SOURCE.



"TO TEST THE TENDENCY TO USE ONE HAND MORE THAN THE OTHER IN REACHING, A TOY OR OTHER ARTICLE IS HELD IN FRONT OF THE SUBJECT MIDWAY BETWEEN THE TWO HANDS."



THE APE SELDOM SPILLS FOOD FROM A SPOON; THE CHILD IS INCLINED TO TURN IT OVER AS HE PUTS IT IN HIS MOUTH, LOSING MUCH OF THE CONTENTS.

THE fascinating scientific experiment of training together, for nearly a year, a baby chimpanzee and a human infant is outlined and discussed in the review (on the opposite page) of the book from which come these illustrations showing some of the comparative tests applied. "These two individuals," we read, "lived together as companions, playmates, and members of the same household until March 28, 1932. At that time, 9 months after the initiation of the research, Gua was 16½ months, while Donald was 19 months old. The experiment was then discontinued and the ape was returned by a gradual habituating process to the more restricted life of the Experiment Station"—that of Yale University at Orange Park, Florida. In the concluding chapter, summarising the results of the experiment, occurs a passage touching on some of the tests here illustrated. Describing "environmental differences favourable to the ape," the authors write: "She may be said to have become 'more humanized' than the human subject in the acquisition of behaviour of which the child was still incapable. . . . Here belongs her tendency to kiss for forgiveness and her skilful opening of doors. . . . Finally, under this heading should be placed her striking ability to eat with a spoon and drink from a glass, which compare favourably to the corresponding abilities of children considerably older than the ape."

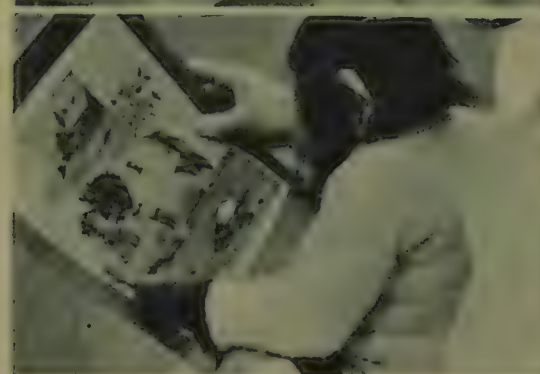
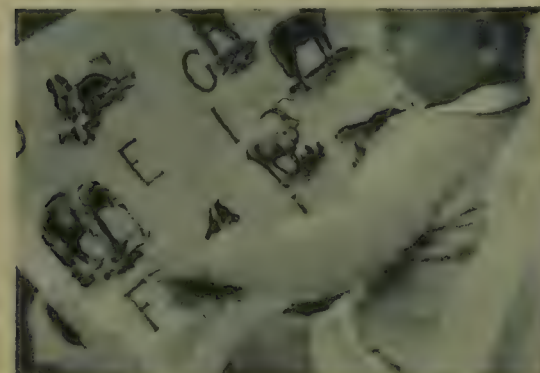
On the other hand, towards the end of their association, the human child was beginning to draw ahead, as with the rudiments of speech.



"AN EARLY INTEREST IN HUMAN FACES" IS DEMONSTRATED BOTH BY THE CHILD AND THE LITTLE CHIMPANZEE: DONALD (ABOVE) USUALLY REACHES FOR THE NOSE, WHILE GUA (ON THE RIGHT) IS ATTRACTED BY THE MOUTH.



"BOTH WILL 'LAUGH' WHEN TICKLED. THEY ARE HERE SEEN BEING STIMULATED WITH THE ROUNDED END OF A BONE STYLUS, SOMEWHAT LIKE AN UNSHARPENED LEAD PENCIL."



"WHEN LOOKING AT COLOURED PICTURES EACH WILL POINT TO THEM AND SCRATCH THE SURFACE OF THE PAPER AS IF TO PICK THEM UP": RESPECTIVE REACTIONS OF CHILD AND YOUNG APE TO ILLUSTRATIONS.



"THE 'WRITING' TEST OF THE GESELL SERIES BRINGS FORTH SATISFACTORY RESPONSES FROM BOTH SUBJECTS. THEIR AGES WHEN THE TEST IS FIRST PASSED ARE: CHILD, 14½ MONTHS; APE, 12 MONTHS."

A "MAGIC MIRROR" STAGE: PUPPETS SEEN AS THOUGH REFLECTED.
MARIONETTE SHOWS IN THE NEW MANNER—A NATIVITY PLAY;
"THE KILLER OF THE DRAGON"; AND "THE LEGEND OF AN ARTIST."



THE MADONNA IN PROFESSOR TESCHNER'S MARIONETTE NATIVITY PLAY: THE VIRGIN AND CHILD ON THE NEW "MIRROR-STAGE," WHICH ENHANCES THE UNEARTHLY ATMOSPHERE OF THE DRAMA.



THE TESCHNER PUPPET THEATRE SHOWS ITS ADAPTABILITY BY PRESENTING AN ORIENTAL THEME: A SAMURAI ATTACKING A DEVASTATING AND DEVOURING DRAGON IN THE MARIONETTE VERSION OF A CHINESE LEGEND—"THE KILLER OF THE DRAGON."



"THE LEGEND OF AN ARTIST"; A TESCHNER MARIONETTE PLAY WITH A MÆDIEVAL SETTING: AN INSTANCE OF THE WONDERFUL DELICACY WITH WHICH THE PUPPETS ARE MOULDED AND GIVEN SEMBLANCE OF LIFE.



THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT ON THE MIRROR-LIKE TESCHNER MARIONETTE STAGE; WITH A PINE FOREST FOR A WILDERNESS, AS IN AUSTRIAN PEASANT NATIVITIES.



THE TESCHNER MARIONETTE NATIVITY: A HIGHLY DECORATIVE EFFECT ENHANCED BY THE RHYTHMIC MOVEMENTS OF THE REALISTIC PUPPET ACTORS.



THE MARIONETTE ANNUNCIATION: A HARMONIOUS AND EXPRESSIVE EFFECT OBTAINED WITH THE PUPPETS, WHICH ARE MANIPULATED BY THE STAVE METHOD.



THE ADORATION OF THE MAGI AND THE SHEPHERDS: A SCENE GIVEN ADDED MYSTICAL INTENSITY BY THE CROSS SHOWING FAINTLY BEHIND THE FIGURES.

In the intervals of making his puppets and manipulating them, Professor Teschner (whose Viennese marionette theatre we illustrated in January) has designed an altogether novel type of marionette stage which enables the action to be seen as though reflected in a magic mirror; the object being to escape even further from everyday reality than is possible with the use of the ordinary type of stage. A blending of the Oriental puppet show (Professor Teschner has been much influenced by old Javanese *wajang* figures) with the religious feeling of the Austrian peasantry pervades the little Nativity play which we illustrate here. It owes much to the

"cribs" in the country churches; though the plump, artless figures of those naive tableaux cannot be compared with Professor Teschner's exquisite figurines. The traditional incidents are retained; Mary, clad in blue, making her way through a storm-swept wood, the dark pines in the background blown by the wind, with Joseph her only helper; the crib with the Holy Child and the poor peasants; and the three kings, kneeling to the Son of God in Mary's lap, with the vision of the crucifix appearing faintly in the background. There could be no more harmonious and impressive Christmas mystery.

MADDENING!

(still more apologies to Lewis Carroll)



"Have some Guinness," the March Hare said, in an encouraging tone.

Alice looked all round the table but there was nothing on it. "I don't see any Guinness," she remarked.

"There isn't any," said the March Hare.

"Then why did you offer me some?" said Alice, indignantly. "You must be mad!"

"I am," said the March Hare. "So's the Hatter."

"Why?" asked Alice, interested in spite of her vexation.

"Because we can't get any Guinness," said the March Hare. "That's enough to make anyone mad."

"And why can't you get any Guinness?" asked Alice.

"Too late. After hours," said the Hatter, and relapsed into silence.

"But you could have ordered some to drink at home," said Alice, who was a sensible girl.

"There!" said the March Hare. "We never thought of that. That just shows you how mad we must be!"

Order Guinness for the Home regularly and in small quantities—a week's supply at a time. Stand in a moderately cool place.

GUINNESS IS GOOD FOR YOU



A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS. CHINESE RIDGE-TILES FOR THE ROOF.

By FRANK DAVIS.

THERE is no limit to Chinese inventiveness, and one can hardly expect the world's finest potters to be content with interior decoration only: accordingly, from Ming times onwards, they exercised their ingenuity upon the roofs as well as in the rooms beneath. Ridges and corners gave them every opportunity for glazed figures which either frightened away evil spirits or were more vaguely associated with good luck. Horsemen and demons, birds and fishes, and animals of all sorts are to be found in buff-green and aubergine glazes, and it is beyond the wit of man to guess their exact significance, for there were innumerable godlings in different districts, each with his own attributes and attendants. In many cases these creatures were doubtless set up on the roofs through sheer pleasure in the fashioning of natural forms: of such, I imagine, was the beautiful pigeon of Fig. 3. The somewhat less agreeable but very vigorous hare of Fig. 2 perhaps had a deeper meaning, for in Buddhist legend the hare offered himself as food to Buddha; while in the fantastic

intact almost to our own times: very late tiles, it is true, are highly glazed and almost glassy in appearance, but there is ample authority for stating that tiles from the famous "porcelain pagoda" at Nanking and those from eighteenth-century buildings at Peking are practically identical. This "porcelain pagoda," whose lower part was faced with white porcelain bricks and the upper storeys with glazed

a temporary resting-place on the top of a high roof. To-day most of us think of them as quaint and remote: our ancestors of the fifteenth century would have accepted them as the most natural beasts possible. You can find their counterpart in wood or stone in almost any English cathedral, and La Fontaine, though he lived in an age when men confounded the Gothic with the uncouth, and himself wrote the most lucid and beautiful and unmediæval French, would surely have welcomed them and their like to illustrate his Fables.

The Phoenix, or Ho-Ho bird, is to be found on ten thousand plates and dishes and vases; all other birds do homage to it, for it is the bird of the Empress. The Emperor is symbolised by the dragon, but just where symbolism ends and pure imagination begins no man can say: once a decorative theme becomes fixed in the national consciousness, it is repeated with infinite variations, until its original meaning—if, indeed, it ever had any, beyond the fun of devising a fantastic and beautiful creature—is hopelessly lost.

Figures like the two remaining illustrations present a problem which is perhaps insoluble. Gods, demons, and guardians, on foot or on horseback, are by no means unusual. Some people see in these two amiable beings representations of Portuguese traders; the suggestion is by no means incredible, for what could be more



1. ROOF-TILES MADE OF TWO HUMAN FIGURES—FIGURINES THAT MAY HAVE BEEN A REMINISCENCE OF EARLY WESTERN VISITORS TO CHINA; AND A PHOENIX RIDGE-TILE.

pottery, was completed in 1430, and destroyed by the T'ai'ping rebels in 1853: the same cataclysm ruined the wonderful Ming tombs not many miles away, built in 1400. The British Museum possesses a small collection of tiles and mouldings from both these sites. Such relics have, of course, a purely archaeological interest, and are not the sort of thing the private individual will choose for the embellishment of his shelves, but the figures and creatures moulded in the round are in a different category. The material of which they are made is necessarily coarse, but, considering they were never intended to be looked at closely under a strong light, it is remarkable how well they stand the closest scrutiny. An exact imitation of nature is impossible in a material which is both rather thick and decidedly shiny: the humble tile-manufacturer does his best to imitate, but brings to the work a gift that is more important and which he shares with most of his countrymen—the ability to get inside the skin, as it were, of dumb animals, and suggest rather than represent the essential characteristics of each. Illustrations on this page have frequently borne witness to this extraordinary capacity of the Chinese to interpret the animal world—the last was a frieze on a large Han vase, showing a hunting scene with hounds attacking a bear—and though in later centuries the treatment becomes more sentimental, it never degenerates into the mere sugary nonsense of a Landseer; rather, these creatures have all the vigour, not to say humour, of our own mediæval illuminators; they have almost walked out of such a manuscript as the Bedford Hours, crossed the seas to China, and there found



3. A FINE EXAMPLE OF A CHINESE RIDGE-TILE: A PIGEON, MOULDED WITH GREAT BOLDNESS AND WONDERFULLY REALISTIC IN ACTION, FOR ALL THE FREEDOM OF THE ANATOMICAL RENDERING.

natural than to model a good-luck figure for your roof from a strange face which would inevitably strike you as

odd and therefore presumably efficacious in warding off evil spirits? Others, however, have remarked that these two are uncommonly like some of the Greco-Buddhist sculptures of the second and third centuries A.D. found in North-West India; certainly the features are not at all of a Mongolian type, and one can hardly assume that an obscure Chinese potter of, say, the year 1700 would deliberately use a type known about a millennium and a half previously, and several thousands of miles away, as the basis for a series of roof-tiles.



4. GROTESQUE CHINESE RIDGE-TILES: TWO MONKEYS AND A RABBIT; THE FORMER BEING ANIMALS THAT FIGURE AS SYMBOLS IN THE CHINESE ZODIAC—CORRESPONDING TO THE OCCIDENTAL SAGITTARIUS.

2. A STRANGE CONCEPTION OF A HARE ON A CHINESE RIDGE-TILE: A BEAST THAT ENJOYS THE ESTIMATION OF TAOISTS, WHO BELIEVE THAT IT LIVES IN THE MOON WITH THE TOAD, AND THAT THESE TWO POUND THE ELIXIR OF LIFE.

All Reproductions by Courtesy of Messrs. John Sparks, Mount Street, W.1.

lore of Taoism the hare lives in the moon with the toad, and these two together pound the elixir of immortality. Besides this, the hare is one of the twelve animals of the Zodiac, corresponding to our Cancer, while the monkey corresponds to Sagittarius. Those who find this sort of enquiry particularly fascinating may like to see the complete list:

The Rat corresponds to the European Aries.

" Ox	"	"	"	Taurus.
" Tiger	"	"	"	Gemini.
" Hare	"	"	"	Cancer.
" Dragon	"	"	"	Leo.
" Serpent	"	"	"	Virgo.
" Horse	"	"	"	Libra.
" Sheep	"	"	"	Scorpio.
" Monkey	"	"	"	Sagittarius.
" Cock	"	"	"	Capricornus.
" Dog	"	"	"	Aquarius.
" Boar	"	"	"	Pisces.

According to Hobson, quoting an ancient Chinese text, roofing with tiles instead of wood was encouraged by the Government as early as the T'ang Dynasty (618-906 A.D.) in the districts south and west of the Yangtze in order to lessen the risk of fire; and those who were too poor to carry out the work at their own expense received help from the State—in short, an early instance of a housing subsidy. There are numerous references in Chinese records to tile-factories from the fifteenth century onwards, and this branch of the pottery industry seems to have preserved its methods and traditions



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(RIGHT)

"WHO'S AFRAID OF THE BIG BAD WOLF?": A PIG WHO IS NOT ONE OF THE FAMOUS WALT DISNEY TRIO, BUT WHO IS EQUALLY SURE OF POPULARITY. HE IS A DOOR-STOP OR FOOT-REST IN DARK PIGSKIN, AND WILL LAST A LIFETIME. THE PICTURESQUE SCREEN BEHIND IS HAND DONE IN FINE WOOL-WORK ON A WOODEN FRAME. BOTH AT LIBERTYS OF REGENT STREET.



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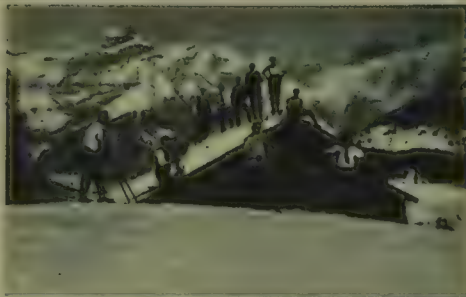
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SKIERS' HUT NEAR ENGELBERG. Photo. by Trottmann.

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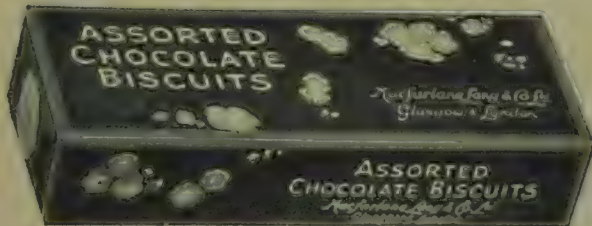


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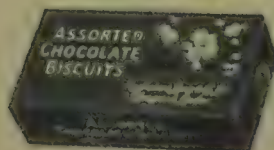
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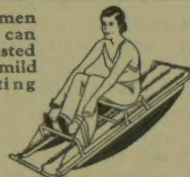
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A VERY POPULAR CENTRE IN NASSAU: PARADISE BEACH, WHERE THE SHORE IS OF FINE CORAL SAND, THE WATER IS CLEAR AND BUOYANT, AND BATHING IS PERFECTLY SAFE.

Photograph by Sands.

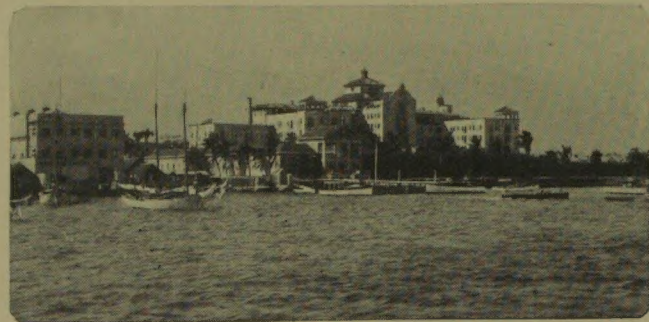
in its beauty; where avenues of the noble royal palm front delightful homes, embowered in a wealth of tree and fern and flower, and there lingers yet the air of a past in which figured pirate and buccaneer, with quaint buildings of bygone days and stout old forts to heighten the picturesqueness of the place—such is Nassau, the Queen of the Bahamas, that charming string of West Indian islands, large and small, which stretches from Cuba in the east to near the coast of Florida in the west, where Columbus first sighted the land of the New World, settled by Britons in King Charles the Second's reign, and now one of the foremost of the world's winter resorts!

Here are palatial hotels, one with its own bathing beach, where accommodation and cuisine are of the first order, and where there are excellent facilities for sport and amusement; smaller hotels and *pensions*, and comfortable

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If you care for yachting, Nassau is ideal in this respect, since it is a great yachting centre, with a sailing club—of which his Majesty the King is Patron—and a yacht club; and these hold local and international regattas during the season, when the racing is of a high order. Light winds prevail during the winter, and there are wonderful cruising grounds among the 690 islands of the chain, and fascinating creek harbours, where once pirates had their lair! Fishing is another pastime in which you may indulge to perfection in the waters near Nassau. They teem with the giant tarpon,

which puts up a thrilling fight; with king fish, amber jack, and grouper, and a host of other varieties, some nearly as brilliantly coloured as the rainbow; and you are always certain of a good day's sport. Nassau is situated on New Providence Island, twenty-one miles long by seven broad, which has a fine motor road across the island and half-encircling it, and this gives a chance for a good spin and an opportunity of viewing charming coastal scenery. The city is well laid out, has up-to-date shops, and



NASSAU FROM THE SEA: A VIEW SHOWING (CENTRE) ONE OF THE BIG HOTELS—THE ROYAL COLONIAL.

Photograph by White Star.



IN THE RESIDENTIAL QUARTER OF NASSAU: AN AVENUE OF MAGNIFICENT ROYAL PALMS.

Photograph by Sands.

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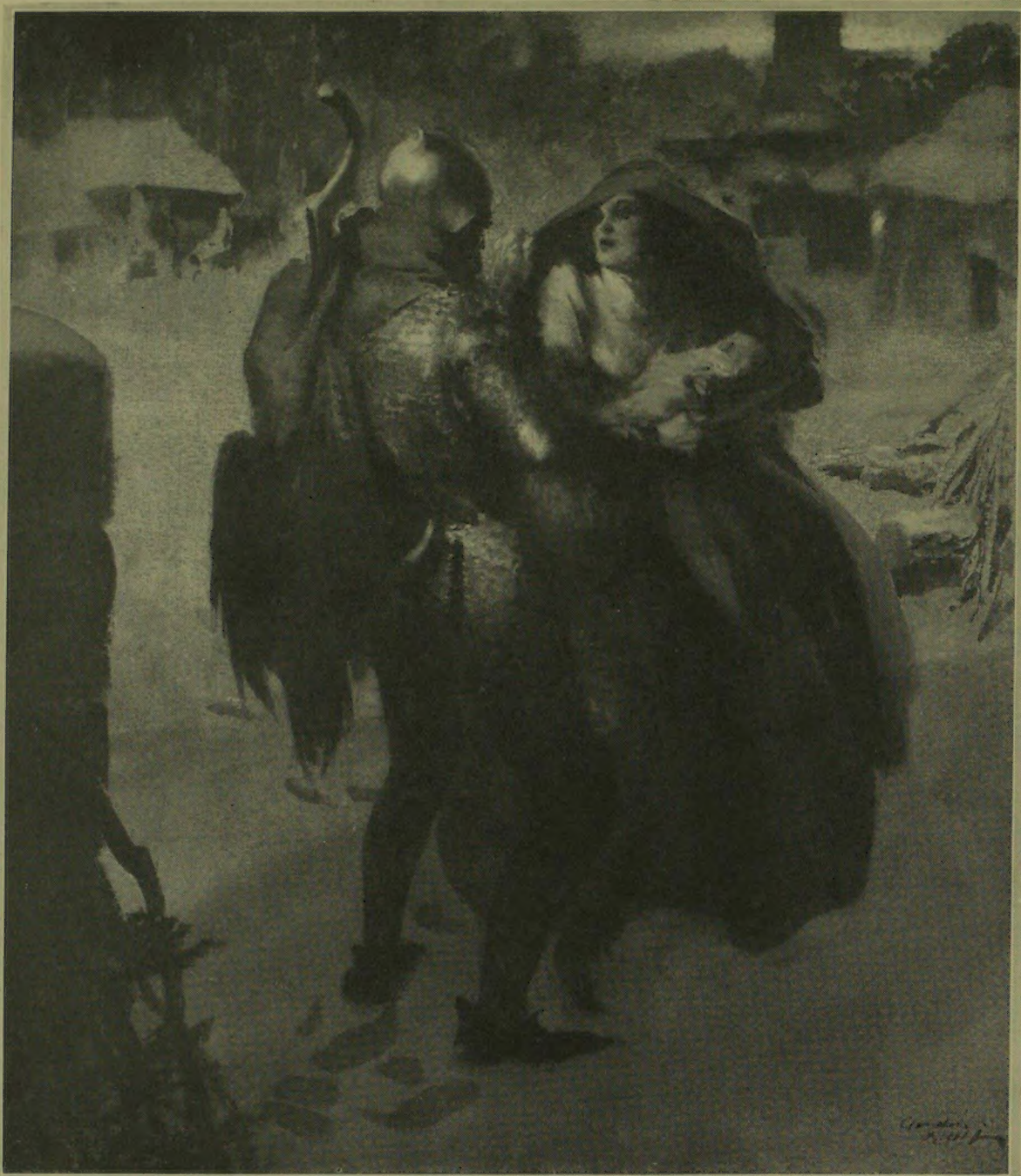
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One of the delightful pictures in this year's CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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